FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN ON DEBT MORATORIUM, DEVELOPMENT

PY141744 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 13 Oct 85 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca -- "We must have a well-defined foreign debt policy if we want to modernize the country. There are also false alternatives: Some people support the creditors, saying 'it must be paid at any condition and cost, no matter what, even if there is hunger in the country.' This goes against ethical principles. But there are also others who say: 'Nothing should be paid. A world moratorium should be declared.' Show me a country that did that in the field of socialism or pluralism." President Raul Alfonsin made this statement on 12 October before a large audience upon closing a seminar on deep-water ports at the University of the South.

The president also said: "We are experiencing hard times, but we are gradually making progress. We are making progress because the Argentine people want it. We must modernize the country by becoming part of the world. To do so we must have relations with all countries of the world without fear or false pretenses and say what we really think, acting and projecting abroad the ethical principles we advocate for our people."

In reference to proposals that the foreign debt should not be paid, Alfonsin said that "we could not trade. Our ships would be embargoed, Aerolineas Argentinas would be embargoed, all technology transfers would be stopped. This would be a disaster for our people, especially for the Argentine working class. The solution is to treat the debt with diplomacy. This issue should be taken seriously. National interest should be defended with dignity. The political considerations of the debt should be demanded at all international meetings, because political decisions are the ones that brought us to disaster. Because we were not developed, we became indebted. We were given money under the condition that we did develop, and this can no longer be in Argentina or any other part of the developing world."

In reference to the new economic areas that are gradually developing in the world, Alfonsin said that one of their characteristics is that they are being internationalized. He said: "They are becoming internationalized out of necessity and then other areas are joining them. This is how the EEC came about. Another economic center has been created in the area falling under the influence of Japan in Southeast Asia. In the meantime, here in Latin America we are watching how the terms of our trade are deteriorating, how international prices are falling, how we are victimized by increasingly high interest rates, and how our possibilities of growth are disappearing; still we are not struggling seriously, systematically, or coherently for integration."

VICE PRESIDENT CONFIRMS ALFONSIN VISIT TO USSR

PY111806 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] It is appropriate to note that Vice President Victor Martinez has confirmed that President Raul Alfonsin will soon pay a visit to the Soviet Union. He said: We must take into account the fact that in our commercial relations with the Soviet Union, the trade balance favors Argentina. We must add to this that as with other countries, we have good relations with the Soviet Union. This makes Alfonsin's presence in that country necessary.

NAVY SOURCES DENY WARSHIP SALES PLANS

PY111839 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Naval sources have denied rumors that this branch of the Armed Forces will sell 13 warships, modern submarines currently being built, and the destroyer used to escort the General Belgrano cruiser sunk during the Malvinas war.

The London newspaper THE GUARDIAN, quoting from the specialized Washington publication NAVY NEWS AND UNDERSEAS TECHNOLOGY, commented on the report.

Earlier rumors held that Iran, Taiwan, and Indonesia were among the countries most interested in acquiring Argentine warships. However, reliable Naval sources reported that the only relatively modern warships on sale are the missile-carrying frigates Hercules and Santisima Trinidad, both British-made. The sources also indicated that other ships for sale are those which have been in service too long, such as the Bahia Aguirre transport ship, the tanker Punta Medanos and the destroyers PY, Bouchard and Piedrabuena.

The commentary by the British daily expressed some doubts about Argentina's willingness to sell the modern submarines it is acquiring because it would imply a substantial reduction of any threat to the British garrison on the Malvinas Islands; also it would constitute a reduction of the Argentine Navy to half of its present size.

CRESPO ANNOUNCES AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION WITH U.S.

PY132051 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Oct 85 p 11

[Text] Cordoba, (NA) -- Air Force chief-of-staff Brigadier Ernesto Crespo yesterday announced here the start of a new aircraft building plan, including making parts for the Brasilia and the joint construction, together with Brazil and the United States, of F-400's. Crespo presided at a ceremony commemorating the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Cordoba aviation plant. Emphasizing the need to keep abreast of modern technology, Crespo pointed out that in the past the factory had manufactured such diverse commodities as motorcycles, motorcars, lorries, tractors, engines, parachutes, armaments, and plastics, without any form of co-ordination or definte programmes.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED -- Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- Surinamese Ambassador Liakat Ali Errol Alibux and Austrian Ambassador Alberto Rohan today presented their credentials to President Raul Alfonsin in the presence of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1742 GMT 9 Oct 85 PY]

GAS DEBT PAID -- Argentine Ambassador Gaspar Taboada disclosed that his government yesterday honored a debt of $23.9 million for the purchase of natural gas from Bolivia. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Oct 85 PY]

CUBAN CONSULAR RESIDENCE RAIDED 'BY MISTAKE'

Government Explanation Doubted

PY120230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 11 Oct (EFE) -- A member of the executive branch reported to EFE tonight that the Cuban consular residence in La Paz was raided by mistake by Bolivian Government security services. The same source said the security services were apparently looking in Calacoto, a La Paz residential district, for a house where unidentified groups were organizing a subversive movement. Government sources indicated that after the mistake, the security services found the right house, where they seized subversive elements. The investigation will continue.

However, a Latin American ambassador, who did not wish to identify himself, told EFE that the residence of the Cuban consul, Leandro Froiland, was raided by an unidentified group who held the diplomat in a room for 11 hours. The diplomat said the security services who entered the residence were looking for weapons, which they did not find.

Cuban Delegation Investigating

PY141515 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0231 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (EFE) -- Bolivian Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today said the government is still investigating the raid against the residence of a person, who is yet to be identified, during which the authorities stress subversive propaganda and arms were confiscated. Barthelemy said the raid was against a safe house and that during the raid officials confiscated evidence confirming what has been reported by the intelligence services.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has expressed its apologies to the Cuban Embassy over the raid on the house of Rafael Salas Ochoa, the political officer of the Cuban Embassy, who at present is also acting as charge d'affaires. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry said the incident was a mistake.

News and diplomatic sources have also reported that the agents attacked the residence of Cuban Consul Froilan Gonzalez, but Bolivian authorities deny any responsibility in this incident.

The nationally circulated newspaper HOY states that on 11 October Cuban Embassy officials accredited to Bolivia noted that they were not satisfied with the explanations given by the Bolivian Government about the raids against the residences of two Cuban diplomats. A Cuban delegation will arrive in La Paz tonight to investiate the incident, which has been repudiated by Bolivian political and union sectors.

CUBAN EMBASSY GUARDS WITHDRAWN; NO EXPLANATION

PY141449 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Diplomatic sources in La Paz today reported that the police guard at the Cuban Embassy in La Paz was withdrawn today and the Bolivian authorities have not given any explanations for this decision.

MITTERRAND DISCUSSES DEBT PROBLEM WITH SARNEY

LD150843 Paris Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Francois Mitterrand arrived in Brasilia yesterday for the first visit of a foreign head of state to Brazil since Brazil's return to democracy at the beginning of the year. During his first round of talks with President Jose Sarney, the French president made a point of paying tribute to the wise and brave policy of the Brazilians. Economic matters were the main point on the agenda. Brazil is the most heavily indebted country in the world, with $100 billion worth of debt, and the Brazilians want their repayments to be staggered. On this point they received Francois Mitterrand's support: He proposes that the burden be shared between the rich and the poor in the interests of everyone.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] The fate of creditors and debtors is closely linked. A solution cannot be found without sharing the burden between different sides.

The whole international system is based on confidence, but the burden of the indebted countries must be lightened, otherwise it will be impossible to stabilize their economies and at the same time ensure the survival of the economic and financial system in which we live.

Also, I can only repeat here what I have stated at each of the summits of the seven major industrialized countries: There can be no lasting solution to the debt problem without returning to a high level of continued world economic growth; without organizing the raw materials' market; without an increased respect for the rules of international trade; and without reform of the monetary system, which would give a greater guarantee of currency stabilility. [end recording]

FINANCE MINISTER'S SEOUL IMF ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Views Baker, Larosiere Speeches

PY102357 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Oct 85 p 17

[Excerpts] Seoul -- Finance Minister Dilson Funaro is not concerned over the speech by IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, who said the fund will not accept any departures from its austerity program, even for the indebted coutries to adjust their economies.

Funaro was pleased with the statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker III, who said problems of the indebted countries should be solved through economic growth. Funaro asserted that, after all, the U.S. Government holds 30 percent of the IMF votes and could help modify the IMF's point of view.

The other members of the Brazilian delegation also noted the speeches by Larosiere and Baker at the opening of the annual joint IMF-World Bank meeting. Planning Secretary General Andrea Sandro Calabi believes that Baker's stance represents a self-criticism from Washington, because the lack of commercial credits in the last few years, to a great extent, is the result of restrictions imposed by the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Government on the expansion of international loans. This restriction seriously affected the developing countries, dragging those countries that were not in a dangerous situation, like Colombia, into the crisis.

Calabi voiced his surprise that Baker wants to demand that the debtor countries renegotiate their debt promptly, while the United States has committed itself to eliminating its deficit of more than $180 billion in 6 years (by 1991).

This discrepancy in the amount of time allowed for the readjustment of economic programs is the subject of discussions which Calabi; Luiz Gonzaga Belluzzo, special secretary for economic affairs of the Finance Ministry; and Paulo Nogueira Batista Junior, secretary for international economic affairs of the planning ministry, are holding here with IMF representatives.

Addresses Meeting

PY111427 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 85 p 23

["Text" of Speech by Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro at the IMF, IRDB Meeting in Seoul on 8 October]

[Text] Mr President, delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honor to speak to the Board of Governors of the International Reconstruction and Development Bank and its affiliates, the International Development Association and the International Financial Corporation on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, and my own country, Brazil.

I would like to begin by expressing our appreciation for the designation of Mr Mamoudou Toure, governor of Senegal, as president of this meeting. I also want to convey our cordial greetings to president of the World Bank Mr Clausen and to Director-Manager of the IMF Messr Larosiere, and to extend our welcome to the Kingdom of Tonga as a new member of the bank.

We are deeply grateful to the government of the Republic of Korea and the authorities of the city of Seoul for the infrastructure provided for this meeting. Our thanks to the Korean people for the hospitality extended to us.

Mr President, the international juncture at which we find ourselves this year is still negative, especially for the developing countries. This situation is extremely worrisome for the Latin American countries and the Philippines, which to different extents have had to face serious problems related to the foreign debt.

In fact, what we saw in the first half this year was the deceleration of the rate of economic recovery of the industrialized countries combined with an abrupt drop in the prices of primary products. According to the IMF, the average price of such products, except oil, is estimated to be 25 percent less in 1985 than in 1980. These circumstances are detrimental to the growth prospects for our export earnings, thus making the process of adjustment of our economies even harder at a time when they need to resume their growth.

The situation calls for a distribution of the burden of economic adjustment between debtors and creditors. Alternative mechanisms and viable solutions should be considered in dealing with the foreign debt problem. In this regard, I would like to raise the following points:

1) The regulating governmental agencies should proceed to review their regulations of banking practices in order to reconcile them with the need for refinancing and for new loans;

2) The governments and agencies of industrialized countries should have more constructive attitudes toward rescheduling the debt of developing countries within the framework of the Paris Club and toward granting new credits;

3) And the international financial organizations should be strengthened with capital resources that will make possible more effective action in the process of adjustment of indebted countries, and at the same time they should be given flexible mechanisms so that those countries may meet their commitments to them whenever external factors affecting those countries' ability to repay arise.

I believe that all of us agree that the World Bank has an important role to play.

The main instrument for strengthening the World Bank's position and consequently improving the quality of its assistance to member countries appears to be an increase in the capital resources. In fact, the latest general revision of its capital was made in 1979. Since then, the conditions of the international financial system have substantially changed, with a large reduction in voluntary commercial loans, thus weakening the growth prospects of countries that up until then had raised resources in the market. In these circumstances the maintenance of a positive liquid transfer from the institution member countries at levels compatible with development needs is a must.

The countries I represent hope that productive negotiations can be started on the volume of a capital increase in order to make possible a significant expansion of the lending program in the coming years. To this end, we firmly endorse the recommendations of the bank administration to seek an increase in the institution's capital resources to a level sufficient to finance the maximum requirements of the proposed loan program; and we call on the administration to adopt concrete measures to immediately start effective negotiations for the participation of each country in such a way that a prompt agreement can be reach on this matter.

In this context, our attention turns to some figures in the bank's annual report, particularly those related to the nondisbursed portion of the loans, which amount to nearly 50 percent of total commitments.

The majority of the members among the developing countries are subjecting themselves to severe adjustment programs, which result in the lack of matching funds. Consequently, an increase in the portion not tied to projects calling for matching funds in the general loan program is more than justified.

We would like to give some thought on the structural adjustment program. It is perhaps time for the bank to reevaluate the conditions established in the structural adjustment program and in the sectorial loans by basically considering granting a longer period of adjustment and abandoning the practice of demanding that a program be first agreed on with the IMF before such loans can be obtained. It is also important that the World Bank-IMF reciprocal requirement be dropped, especially in cases of an expanding World Bank role in assisting the indebted member countries.

The countries that signed the Cartagena Consensus have defended the addition of a series of measures, the most important of them being the expansion in the use of special accounts to accelerate the disbursement of funds, a substantial reduction in the demand for local matching funds, flexibility in the redistribution of unused resources, and the adequate use of confinancing as a mechanism to channel additional resources to the developing countries.

In the trade area, we want to encourage the bank to continue its efforts to support the development of the Latin American Integration Association. Also, in our view, the bank projects in the foreign trade area must not be conditional on unilateral trade concessions by the borrower.

Although we will all agree on the need to increase the inflow of foreign private resources into the developing countries, there is no evidence, just the presumption, that a multilateral investment guarantee agency could provide those desired additional resources. Countries that were confident of the success of this initiative gave it their support. Skeptics preferred to make reservations on the initiative for various reasons, such as problems regarding local legislation, preferential treatment to the foreign investor, the financial viability of the multilateral investment guarantee agency, and voting structure.

Regarding the need to increase the flow of foreign resources, we want to refer to the critical situation of the relatively less-developed countries, a situation that has recently been aggravated by the deterioration in the terms of trade. Concessional resources are the only solution for many of these countries. To this end, we endorse the conclusions of the task group on the flow of concessional resources and plead that the developed countries allocate a larger percentage of their GDP to that end.

This being the first time that a member of the new Brazilian Government has spoken at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF, allow me, Mr President, to present some considerations about my country's economy.

We have established a growth target of 6 percent per year from 1986 forward. Lower growth rates would stymie adequate absorption of the labor force and would delay the process of recovery of per capita income to levels prevailing before the recession of the 1980's.

Attainment of the sustained growth target depends not only on controlling inflation, but also on the government's capacity to promote a significant reduction in the internal interest rates in real terms, which depend in turn on finding an adequate solution to the financial imbalance of the public sector and to renegotiation of the foreign debt, problems that must be faced simultaneously. Appropriate refinancing of our external debt is therefore a key element for successful management of the problems challenging Brazil.

The attainment of levels of projected economic growth, however, cannot in itself be an objective. We will try to have growth and to equitably distribute its results.

Mr President, finally, I want to take this opportunity to assert that one of the commitments the new Brazilian Government has assumed is to alleviate regional disparities in our country. This question can be a topic for fruitful talks between Brazil and the World Bank because its positive results can be extended to other countries.

I could not end this address without expressing our solidarity with the Mexican people in view of the tragic disaster that has hit their country. And we issue a call that the international community will give its support to Mexican reconstruction efforts. Thank you very much, Mr President.

SARNEY SIGNS DECREE REORGANIZING ARMY MINISTRY

PY142240 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Oct 85 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Yesterday President Jose Sarney attended to matters at the Army Ministry, received a marshal's baton made of brazilwood and bearing five silver stars, and signed a decree reorganizing the entire branch. As of now, Brazil will have seven military commands. After a ceremony, Sarney departed for the Amazon region.

The First Army (encompassing the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo) has become the Eastern Military Command; the Second Army (whose jurisdiction has been restricted exclusively to the state of Sao Paulo) has become the Southeastern Military Command; the Third Army is now the Southern Command; the Fourth Army is now the Northern Command; the Amazon Military Command has lost Rondonia but taken over Maranhao (which used to belong to the Fourth Army) and the Bico do Papagaio area in Goias (Formerly under the jurisdiction of the Planalto Military Command). In addition to these changes the government created the Western Military Command with Jurisdiction over Rondonia (Formerly under the Amazon Military Command), Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul (previously under the Second Army). The Planalto and the Western commands will be entrusted to major generals while the other five will be commanded by generals.

According to General (four stars) Jorge Sa Freire de Pinho, Army chief of staff, the new organization approved at the latest meeting of the Army High Command in September "is more in keeping with the latest requirements of the branch."

PARAGUAY REQUESTS MORE EXPORT FACILITIES

PY111303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Brasilia -- 10 Oct (EFE) -- It was learned today in Brasilia that Paraguay has formally asked Brazil for facilities to export, the construction of a railraod, and an increase in the price of the electricity generated by Itaipu.

Rubens Recupero, Brazilian President Jose Sarney's main adviser for foreign affairs, has publicized the main points of the meeting between Sarney and his Paraguayan counterpart Alfredo Stroessner on the border. During a 35-minute talk at Itaipu, after putting in operation the third turbine, Stroessner made two main proposals, Recupero stated. The Paraguayan president asked his Brazilian Counterpart for facilities to export southern Paraguay products through the ports in Rio Grande do Sul. Recupero added that Stroessner also asked Sarney to construct the railroad to link Cascavel (Parana state) with the Paraguayan town of Guaira, which in the future will facilitate the exports of soybeans.

Sarney, according to his adviser, has given instructions to Transport Minister Alfonso Camargo to carry out studies.

Finally, Stroessner has proposed that the price per kilowatt of the electricity generated by Itaipu be increased from $0.017 to $0.25 to more rapidly repay the Brazilian loan to Paraguay for this gigantic project.

The two presidents yesterday participated in the dedication of the third of the 18 turbines, which by the end this century should be producing 12 million kw. Right now it is generating 2.1 million kw.

SARNEY SIGNS INTO LAW AGRARIAN REFORM LEGISLATION

PY112358 Rio de Janeior LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- President Jose Sarney Thursday signed into law Brazil's controversial Agrarian Reform Law. The plan is meant to benefit 1,400,000 rural families, according to the eight-article law Sarney signed into effect at a mid-afternoon ceremoney. The plan, put together by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, a new ministry created by the late President-elect Tancredo Neves, will be administered by INCRA, a government entity which handles land problems.

The law specifies that agrarian reform projects developed by regional entities may only be carried out with the prior approval of the president of the Republic.

"Public power will avoid wherever convenient the appropriation of rural lands that follow the requisites of the Land Statute," read the law signed by Sarney. That was meant to convince rural landholders that "productive property" would not be touched by the reform.

The government estimates that it will cost approximately $3,000 to settle each family with plots of land. The agrarian reform program is expected to be in full swing by early next year and should reach its objective of resettling 1.4 million landless families within three years.

ANTIGUERRILLA ACTIVITIES ALONG COLOMBIAN BORDER

PY121437 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 9 Oct 85 pp 44, 47

[By Joao Arruda, from Tabatinga]

[Text] Eleven years after confronting and dismantling the guerrilla effort organized by the Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB) in the Araguaia Jungle, Para state, to topple the government of Emilio Medici, the Brazilian Army is back on the warpath in the jungles. This time there are no internal enemies, but the military commands are watching the Colombian extremist group M-19, which for some time has been trying to set up operational bases on the Brazilian side of the Amazon border. In secrecy and with support from Aeronautices and the Federal Police, the action to discourage the Colombian guerrillas from making inroads, code-named "Operation Presence," was launched a month ago in the Japura Municipality on the Colombian border. As of last week not a single shot had been fired, but the commanders of the operation can already show evidence of M-19 presence in national territory; a guerrilla couple taken prisoner in Tabatinga, 1,100 km west of Manaus.

Protected by the lack of control between Tabatinga and the Colombian city of Leticia, two cities which are linked by an avenue that makes country boundaries indistinguishable, the activists German Prada, 40, and Luz Mary Hernandez Saavedra, 21, had set up, on the "Brazilian Side," an M-19 cell that was extorting money from Colombian merchants, who were frequently threatened with death through messages sent by the couple. After being arrested, the Colombian couple was turned over to the Unified Southern Command of the Colombian Army, which transferred them to Bogota. The center of the military operation is located 400 km north of Tabatinga, in Vila Betancourt -- the same town that President Jose Sarney will visit on 11 October during an inspection of the border military units. In that area, in the middle of the forest that surrounds and covers the Serra do Traira, military intelligence believes the M-19 guerrillas are trying to set up posts from which to attack the Colombian Government.

Guerrillas and Drugs

The commander of the Amazonas fleet based in Manaus, Captain Francisco Caracas de Magalhaes Bastos, recognizes that "our western border is very vulnerable," and adds that "the area is very open and easily penetrated." The Navy is not participating in the current operation in the forest, but in August cooperated in preparatory actions for the total September operation. At that time there were no indications of a Colombian guerrilla presence in the Amazon jungle. However, it was known that the units of the rather weak M-19, which has only 2,000 militants throughout Colombia, were acting in concert with two important allies, drug traffickers and gold smugglers.

It was through these connections that the Colombian guerrillas came to the Brazilian border, where for years its new partners have been controlling the underworld business of drug and gold trafficking. The alliance also served to increase the guerrillas' strength through the introduction of tactics and arms used by the international bands. This is why Brazil must redouble its surveillance.

In view of the threat, the Amazon Military Command, headed by General Octavio de Aguiar de Medeiros -- chief of the SNI [National Intelligence Service] during the Figueiredo government and adviser to the military ministers at the time of the Araguaia guerrilla offensive -- reacted with a lightning offensive, which as of last week had mobilized dozens of soldiers and officers from the Solimoes Border Command and the 1st Special Border Battalion headquartered in Tabatinga. Officially, the operation is billed as a preparation for the military exercises scheduled for the end of the year. In fact, the military continue to act with the same rigor and make the same mistakes that marked the siege and elimination of the PCdeB guerrilla offensive.

On Saturday 28 September, a DC-3 aircraft of the Rico Air Taxi service was surrounded by a group of 18 soldiers and three sergeants as it landed in Pari-Cachoeira. The plane carried three crewmen and a group of Indians who were detained for 18 hours until it could be shown that they were not connected with guerrillas or drug traffickers. "If necessary, we will bring more troops to this region," warns Colonel Wilson Macedo, Commander of the Solimoes Border Command, who is determined to keep the internal conflicts of Colombia out of Brazilian territory.

Last week, Col Macedo reviewed the September operations for VEJA and concluded that the threat of Colombian guerrilla infiltration in Brazil is, for the time being, a false alarm."

If it did not find M-19 bases in the jungle, the military command installed in Vila Bittencourt at least answered the requests that have been made by the armies of neighboring countries. Participating in the celebration of Brazil's independence day in Manaus, the commander of the Unified Southern Command of Leticia, Brigadier General Henrique Dias Contreiras, publicly made an appeal for the Brazilian military to support from this side actions against the M-19. Present at the same ceremony, Admiral Raul Parra Mazza, commander of the 5th Naval Zone of Peru, extended the request for cooperation in fighting the Maoist Shining Path group, which has been very active in the Peruvian provinces bordering the Amazon in recent months.

PINOCHET BLASTS NATIONAL ACCORD, COMMUNISM

PY101557 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Report on speech by President Augusto Pinochet to members of the Pratt Club; date not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has said that the government is fighting for democracy and freedom in a speech delivered to the members of the Pratt Club during a luncheon held at the Union Club.

Jose Fernandez, president of the Arturo Pratt Club, was the opening speaker. He said that the meeting was a homage to the glories of the Chilean Army. General Francisco Martinez, commander of the Engineer Corps, followed Fernandez and spoke on behalf of the Army.

President Pinochet spoke at the conclusion of the luncheon. The president began by making a complete study of how communism has expanded throughout the world since World War II. He then referred to the internal Chilean situation, noting that the government is watching what is happening and reviewing how the national accord was created.

"The government is watching what is happening. It is watching how some things such as goals and responsibilities have been forgotten. We suddenly find ourselves presented with one man's democratic ideals of freedom besides those of another who speaks of ideals with democratic words but is totalitarian. We see here how a group of people joined in creating the ill-named national accord, which hardly can be called national when only part of the nation is included. It can only be called national if it involves all Chilean people, unless its authors believe that Chile is only Santiago. This is not so. They put ideas together, wrap them up as a present, and give it to the people, expecting it to be received with open arms."

The president also said that it should not be forgotten that Marxism is an aggressive doctrine and that the only defeat it has suffered has been here in Chile. We have been struggling for 12 years defending ourselves against Marxism, and some people do not want to understand that this is an international war. Pinochet said that he has read a great deal about Marxism to find out what it wants, and all it wants is world domination. He added that this is why Marxism uses all available means to achieve its goal; it has no morals. It manipulates religion, communications, and education. Everything is fair game, it uses all means of struggle. He said that Chile has chosen democracy.

"We have chosen democracy as a way of life. We have not opened ourselves more because we are at war. Let it be well understood, gentlemen, we are at war, a war against totalitarians, a war for freedom. They have been very skillful. The communists decry fascist dictatorships and totalitarianism. No gentlemen, this war is different; they are the totalitarians and we are fighting for freedom. This freedom has taken its toll, in terms of efforts, in terms of permanent worries and sacrifices. Ever since 11 September 1973 we have been fighting for a principle, and we still adhere to it."

The president went as far as to say that it is quite possible that some people may believe him to be stubborn, but it is not stubborness but a matter of having principles and sticking to them.

"It is not stubborness, it is a matter of having principles and sticking to them, which is what we are doing. [applause]

My friends, every time they say that it is necessary to leave the bourgeois system behind and attain communism through the dictatorship of the proletariat, I believe that we must inevitably pursue the dictatorship of democracy [sentence as heard], even though some people may not like it. [applause] Gentlemen, we are fighting for democracy, for freedom, regardless of the name one may want to give it. Quoting from Ortega y Gasset, we can say that we are struggling for man's natural rights, for that which I have at birth: freedom. This is what we are fighting for. We do not want to become cogs in the great totalitarian machine. We want to be free, thinking beings. We want to be men with minds of our own, not mindless animals."

The president's speech to the members of the Arturo Pratt Club was followed by lengthy applause. Economy Minister Juan Carlos Delano, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, and Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal attended the meeting.

POLITICAL LEADERS REACT TO PINOCHET'S SPEECH

PY110005 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpts] After listening to the four speeches delivered recently by President Pinochet regarding the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, the leaders of several political parties are, to say the least, confused. Some political leaders said that the four speeches are different; therefore, it seems that even the president does not know exactly what he thinks of that document. Other politicians believe that beyond the confusion one thing is clear: General Pinochet has no other intention than to remain in power. The leader of the National Union, Fernando Maturana, said that only Pinochet can explain the meaning of his statements.

[Begin Maturana recording] He has delivered four different speeches, and unfortunately, they are not only different but also contradictory, even incompatible on the same issue, the National Accord. His first speech on this issue was delivered to a group of ladies involved in social work in the Diego Portales Building. He then referred to the same issue on 11 September 1985. Then he commented on these two speeches saying that the official one is the 11 September speech in Rancagua, and now this new speech.

The truth is that Pinochet first finds the accord interesting, then useful, then unfit or sometimes not very clear. It now seems that he says very clearly that the accord seeks objectives he does not like, and so forth. At this point after four speeches, I believe that only the president can explain to the country his real thoughts on the accord. I believe that at this stage, only Pinochet can interpret himself. Therefore, I would not dare interpret the president's words because I do not know if I should extract the meaning of his words from his latest speech or from the three previous ones. [end recording]

Regarding the president's comments that all the political leaders who go abroad are looking for money, Maturana believes that Pinochet is making a mistake. Maturana said because Pinochet sends his finance ministers around the world every year to ask for loans, negotiations, and facilities to pay the debt, he believes that all those who go abroad do it for the same reason. With regard to the term used by the president about the dictatorship of democracy, Maturana said only that he did not understand it.

Hernan Vodanovic, leader of the Socialist Party, said that Pinochet's latest speech on the National Accord reveals his disagreements not only with the comments by government officials such as Generals Fernando Matthei and Luis Danus, but also with his own previous declarations.

Vodanovic said that Gen Pinochet's statement advocating the dictatorship of democracy creates a particularly serious situation. He said that the president's statement reveals the totalitarian and dictatorial nature of his regime.

The president of the Radical Party, Enrique Silva Cimma, has labeled Pinochet's latest statements deplorable. He said: I believe that the country at least has the right to well-based declarations and not such vulgar expressions.

[Begin Silva recording] I believe that the people have the right to expect at least a well-based statement about the ideas contained in the National Accord and not such a vulgar and undefined concept. I believe that this is nothing more than a stubborn position. He does not understand that the majority of the people in the country want a return to democracy by peaceful means. Pinochet's reaction once again is against the politicians and underestimates them. The politicians believe that we at least have the right to be respected and to be treated with the respect we have always received from presidents. [end recording]

Silva Cimma said that the president's statements reflect his inner thoughts when he says that we are in the presence of a dictatorship of democracy. He added that this statement reflects the hastiness of his statements because for Chileans democracy has a clear and profound meaning and represents the aspirations of the majority.

DEL VALLE CLAIMS NO DEAL MADE WITH UN OBSERVER

PY101629 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle refuted the claims of Andres Dominguez, coordinator of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, concerning an alleged arrangement between the Chilean Government and the UN Observer for Human Rights in Chile. We have a relay from our colleague Francisco Contreras.

[Begin relay] Minister Jaime Del Valle today categorically denied any alleged arrangement between the Chilean Government and (Bollo) Gimenez, the special observer sent to Chile by the UN to check on the respect for human rights in this country. The minister's denial was prompted by remarks made by Andres Dominguez, coordinator general of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, who said that the UN observer, a Costa Rican citizen, is more interested in his possible appointment as Costa Rican foreign minister than in whatever is going on in Chile as far as human rights are concerned. Furthermore, Dominguez said that the observer has been giving preferential treatment to Chilean Foreign Ministry officials while meeting with only a few leaders of the Human Rights Commission. Dominguez described this discrimination as a virtual arrangement between the Chilean Government and the UN observer. Jaime Del Valle said that this charge was insidious and indicated that there is no arrangement.

[Begin Del Valle recording] There is no arrangement between the Chilean Government and the UN observer; nothing has been asked of him. He is an objective and unbiased man who has been collecting information in the manner he has deemed appropriate. Therefore, I believe that we should not judge before reading his report in full. I believe that judging people incorrectly when they are objective and truthful is typical of the opposition. [end recording]

GUERRILLA INFIGHTING, ARMY CLASHES REPORTED

ELN Kills FARC Guerrillas

HK130626 Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, Oct 13 (AFP) -- Pro-Cuban communist guerrillas killed four rival pro-Soviet communist political leaders in southwestern Colombia Saturday, police said here. The National Liberation Army, a pro-Castro force, attacked the village of El Tabor and killed four leaders of the Patriotic Union, a political movement set up by the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC, pro-Soviet) after a 1984 ceasefire agreement with the government.

The ELN -- which has refused all negotiations with the government -- issued a statement saying it had "executed" the four communist political leaders after a decision by "a people's court sentencing all members and leaders of the Patriotic Union for betraying the revolutionary struggle."

Colombian President Belisario Betancur had just asked the FARC, the country's oldest and largest guerrilla movement, whether it intended to convert itself once and for all into a legal political party, via the Patriotic Union. The government's truce with the FARC was signed May 28, 1984. Two months later, in answer to the government's offer of a political peace, similar agreements were reached with two other leftist guerrilla groups, the M-19 Movement and the People's Liberation Army (EPL).

Despite the accords, military attacks and guerrilla counter-strikes have multiplied since last year. A military source said 13 guerrillas from different groups were killed in clashes with police and army units Saturday.

FARC, Army Clash

PA131828 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1750 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota -- Braulio Herrera, coordinator of the Patriotic Union, said today that the situation in Villalobos, Cauca Department is tense after the Army occupied the camp of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] 13th front. He also demanded that the government put a stop to the worrisome wave of crimes in the national territory against leaders of his organization. He stated this after denouncing the assassination of a councillman of Palestina in Huila Department who was a member of the Patriotic Union.

Braulio Herrera also said that four FARC activists were killed in the clashes in Villalobos. He added that three soldiers have been slightly wounded.

Army Captures M-19 Leader

PA100411 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Oct 85 p 7-a

[By Felio Augusto Plazas]

[Excerpt] Cali, 6 Oct -- One of the M-19's [19 April Movement] top leaders, a woman who stayed at the Tequendana Hotel with Antonio Navarro Wolff as commissioner for the national dialogue, was captured by military intelligence members while she participated in the clashes that occurred recently in the mountain area of Florida, in the southeast of Valle Department.

She is Martha Judith Sierra Sierra, 31, a teacher from Icononzo who was a leader of the Colombian Federation of Educators, FECODE, in Ibague until 1982, when she joined the M-19's guerrilla activities. Her subversive activities, however, go back to 1979 when she was detained by the 6th Infantry Brigade in Ibague and charged with participation in an arms theft from the Northern Canton in Bogota.

Sierra, who participated in the taking of Corinto and has been a member of the subversive columns headed by Carlos Pizarro, Leon Gomez, and Marcos A. Chalita, was captured while carrying out a spy mission against the Colombian Army near the La Diana, Florida front-line post.

She said: "I was sent to determine the Army positions, and when I was about to return the Army prohibited the peasants from moving to higher ground. The patrol asked for identification cards and, since they were familiar with the peasants and did not know me, I was detained."

Apparently disappointed and demoralized, Judith disclosed that "leaders never fight because this is the role of 'combatants.' This includes many minors and children." Without giving details, she also reported that during clashes minors are forced to be at the forefront and are treated the same as the men. She said: "I think this struggle cannot be justified because it only results in people being killed, and this leads nowhere."

BETANCUR CANCELS TRIP TO EUROPE, ALGERIA

PA040103 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1442 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 3 Oct (REUTER) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has cancelled a 10-day tour to Europe and Algeria that he was planning to take next month in order to take care of urgent domestic business, the presidential press office has reported.

Betancur was planning to begin his tour on 10 November in Italy and the Vatican, where he would meet with Pope John Paul II and then visit the FRC, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and Algeria. He was also scheduled to visit the European Parliament at Strasbourg and the EEC in Brussels.

A communique issued last night said that Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo would replace the president and that the excuses had been sent to the respective governments and authorities.

GOVERNMENT SEVERS RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

Ambassador Summoned Home

PA111619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 11 Oct (AFP) --Relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua suddenly deteriorated when Quito summoned Ecuadoran Ambassador to Nicaragua Patricio Maldonado to report on alleged criticisms made by President Daniel Ortega regarding Ecuador's entrance in the Contadora Support Group.

Foreign Minister Edgar Teran recalled the ambassador after it was learned here that Ortega had accused Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero of being an instrument of the United States, "which seeks to divide the Latin American community and hamper its peace efforts in Central America." Ortega said that Febres Cordero himself violated the Ecuadoran Constitution by suspending the elections (sectorial), adding that therefore, "he has no moral authority to talk about Nicaragua."

Both Febres Cordero and Foreign Minister Edgar Teran reacted cautiously this morning to Ortega's statement. However, the Ecuadoran Government immediately ordered its ambassador in Managua to travel to Quito to report on the nature of Ortega's criticisms.

Teran, who has been in Guayaquil during the past few days attending civic activities, traveled to Quito this morning in order to conduct investigations at the diplomatic level regarding the conflict between the two governments. Teran must return to Guayaquil in order to personally report to President Leon Febres Cordero, who has been in Guayaquil since last week, before the government can assume an official position.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA120022 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2342 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] We are reporting from the office of the Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran. Attention.

In view of the situation of which everyone is aware and which has occurred within the framework of statements made by Ecuadoran and Nicaraguan presidents, Ecuador has just decided to break diplomatic and consular relations with the Nicaraguan Government. The last paragraph of the Ecuadorean declaration announced by the Ecuadorean foreign minister states:

Therefore, the Ecuadoran Government strongly rejects the statements made by Commander Ortega and, protecting the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, has decided to break off diplomatic and consular relations with the Nicaraguan Government.

This was the last paragraph of the official statement issued by our country's foreign minister due to the situation everyone is aware of.

The statement issued by the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry coincides with the information this station has been providing in its various newscasts.

The official communique announced by the foreign minister reads as follows:

The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry has learned of the statements made by Nicaraguan President Commander Ortega regarding the statements made by the Ecuadoran president regarding the Central American situation.

The Ecuadoran president ratified the concept he had expressed in a letter to the presidents of the Contadora Group countries dated September 1984 in that the real existence of democracy is the core of the problem for peace in Central America. The statement made by the Ecuadoran president is aimed at stressing one of the indisputable aspects of the solution to the Central American situation: free-determination of the peoples by means of elections [words indistinct]. This cannot be described as interference in internal politics. This matter has been constantly and extensively recognized by all the countries directly or indirectly involved in the Central American peace process.

It has always been a policy of the Ecuadoran Govenment to defend the values of international coexistence in a double-scale [word indistinct], strongly tolerating some and being lax with others. Nicaragua's attempt to reduce the Central American problem to a conflict between that country and the United States (?is aimed) at distorting the [word indistinct] proportion of continental reaction, thus hindering the search for a solution [words indistinct]. Commander Ortega's statement that the United States wants the Ecuadoran Goverment to serve as the note of discord within the regional forum and the support group is an intolerable and rude offense to the dignity, sovereignty, and independence of Ecuador. If there is something our nation can be proud of, it is its dignity [words indistinct], its independence not subjected to tyrannies and [word indistinct]. The other false charge that elections have been suspended, deliberately [words indistinct] of our constitutional system, interferes in the internal matters of Ecuadoran policy. The purpose of such statements is to prevent Ecuador's voice from being heard when it calls for a true democratic [word indistinct] that will guarantee peace in Central America. Therefore, the Ecuadoran Government strongly rejects Commander Ortega's statements and, protecting the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, has decided to break diplomatic and consular relations with the Nicaraguan Government.

This official communique was read a few minutes ago by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran after a news conference held at his office at the Foreign Ministry.

Nicaraguans Ordered To Leave

PA121905 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1808 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Quito, 12 Oct (DPA) -- The members of the Nicaraguan diplomatic and consular mission headed by Ambassador Oscar Cortez must leave Ecuador in 48 hours, following the complete break in relations with the Sandinist Government announced last night by the Ecuadoran Government. The notification of the break, with the subsequent deadline for the mission's departure from the country, was delivered on Friday night to the Nicaraguan ambassador minutes before Foreign Minister Edgar Teran announced the interruption of all ties with the Nicaraguan Government.

The Foreign Ministry has not announced what country will take charge of handling Ecuadoran matters in Nicaragua. The members of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Quito were maintaining silence today while they prepare to leave the country within the time granted by the Ecuadoran Government.

Teran Requests Public Apology

PA150241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0140 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 15 Oct (EFE) -- Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran stated today that his country will resume relations with Nicaragua if it offers public apologies.

The foreign minister added that we continue to support the Nicaraguan people who are living a veritable torture.

In an interview on Colombia's RCN radio network, Teran Teran explained that the break in relations between the two countries had been caused by a rude offense by the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega against the people and president of Ecuador. The Ecuadoran minister indicated that consequently, the only way for these relations to be reestablished is for the Nicaraguan Government to publicly apologize for its offensive remark.

According to Teran Teran, Nicaraguan President Ortega Saavedra's statement that Ecuador is playing up to the United States in Central American politics offends an independent and sovereign country such as Ecuador. I do not agree, Teran Teran affirmed, that the Nicaraguan Government sought with that statement to prevent Ecuador's presence in the support group which was created to cooperate with the Contadora Group.

The Ecuadoran foreign minister also indicated that Ortega grants an unusual dimension to his words in thinking that the problem of Central America is limited to a conflict between Nicaragua and the United States. To this he added that it is but the justification of the unbridled arms buildup by Nicaragua, whose argument is that it needs the arms to confront aggression by a foreign power. This is ridiculous, this is absolutely ridiculous, and that theory is being constantly repeated with the intention of creating an impact with it, Teran Teran also asserted to RCN.

In addition, the foreign minister of Leon Febres Cordero's government indicated that the rupture of relations does not mean that we are not united with the Nicaraguan people. Teran Teran thinks that the Nicaraguan people are withstanding a genuine torture given the circumstances that prevail in the country.

He said that the arms buildup and the destruction of the economy make even the most basic elements scarce and provokes a continuous avalance of armed actions which preclude any tranquaillity or peace.

RCN reminded Foreign Minister Teran Teran that it was his government, in the person of President Leon Febres Cordero, that first referred to the Nicaraguan Government and the internal politican situation in that country. Referring to this, the Ecuadoran foreign minister said that the statement only reasserted the government's position that one of the unavoidable actions to restore peace in Nicaragua is to hold free elections; in other words, to reassert the people's right to self-determination.

Nevertheless, Teran Teran underscored that the impasse did not start with President Leon Febres Cordero's statement but rather to Nicaragua's efforts to see that Ecuador did not become part of the group which supports Contadora. Despite this, he said that his country continues to view Contadora (Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia) as the viable force that must necessarily continue to be exerted and must eventually lead to the signing of an agreement or treaty which will establish a true disarmament not only in Nicaragua but in all Central America.

Lastly, Foreign Minister Teran Teran repeated to RCN that the situation which has provoked the rupture of relations with Nicaragua is not an ideological or political position, but the simple and natural reply to rudeness. If the offense is amended, if they present their apologies, the cause for the rupture will disappear.

Apology Request Denied

PA150312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran has denied that his country's government is planning to request a public apology from Nicaragua in order to reestablish diplomatic relations broken last Friday.

During a new conference, Teran explained here today that his statements to a Colombian radio station had been misinterpreted "which is giving a distorted impression." According to the international agencies reports published in the local afternoon papers, Teran reportedly told Radio RCN from Bogota that Ecuador is conditioning the resumption of relations with Nicaragua to the Sandinist government's presenting public apologies. "When relations are broken due to an offense, patching up this offense is the first thing that is done to restore relations," he said. In order to explain his stand, Teran emphasized that "the Ecuadoran Government broke relations with Nicaragua because it offended the dignity of the country and nothing more. So much for the episode with Nicaragua," he said.

Meanwhile, he offered best wishes to the Contadora Group, and although he insisted that Ecuador will no longer be part of the Contadora Support Group, which it joined 12 days ago, he added that the "country will not stop its action in the face of the Central American topic, because this is a hemispheric topic."

Ecuador will continue speaking out at international meetings on the Central American problem because "one cannot remain passive in the face of an outrageous arms race, a permanent threat of the best armed countries against countries that have no army or that have inferior weaponry, nor can one continue to endure a permanent denial of human rights in Latin America."

He also said that the Central American problem cannot be focused only on the Nicaraguan problem, "because in Central America there are several countries having problems, all in the midst of a general conflict that is becoming hemispheric."

Teran feels that the basic issue for peace in Central America is not merely formal actions or signing of agreements, but there must be a true disarmament in the area with an efficient control of this disarmament and "the principle of self-determination of peoples should extend completely in Central America." Also, he said that what has happened is very regrettable, "but it leaves unchanged the relation and solidarity of the people and government of Ecuador with the people of Nicaragua, because we are deeply aware of all the sufferings of these people." Therefore, "the Ecuador Government hopes that Nicaragua, just like all the other Central American peoples, will have a future without fear, bitterness, poverty, in full cooperation, in which all political and social rights prevail and in which peace will be the element uniting the entire area."

After explaining that his statements are not political precepts, but "truly moral precepts within the Latin American coexistence," he said that President Febres Cordero has voiced these principles since the beginning of his administration as president of the Republic of Ecuador. Teran said that perhaps the origin of this episode is the fact that "sometimes people do not like it when things are called by their names and things in Latin America cannot be improved if we continue to use euphemisums." Concerning the voices of censure and protest that have been heard in Ecuador over this move, the official said "I am not surprised over the criticism by certain extreme leftists, because of their ideology or temperament."

PRESIDENT GARCIA CONDEMNS SHINING PATH ATTACKS

PY101915 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Condemning the Shining Path attacks on American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] officers, Peruvian President Alan Garcia last night warned that we will fight terrorism because we will not allow hatred to claim victims in our fatherland. We do not accept the introduction of hatred being introduced in our fatherland. We will not accept the fact that innocent people are being killed. Order must be respected and we will make it respected, cost what it may, Garcia said.

Thus, Garcia referred to about 25 attacks by Shining Path guerrillas last Monday against six offices of the ruling party, bank offices, and public and private property, killing 3 and injuring 30. The attacks caused considerable damage.

Officials from a hospital in southern Lima this morning confirmed the death of Gladys Saavedra de Valencia, who was seriously injured in the attack that was carried out with bombs and gunfire against an APRA office in the Villa El Salvador district, where three other APRA members died.

While the head of state was paying posthumous homage to the four APRA martyrs, several Lima newspapers last night received anonymous telephone calls from a woman who made the following threat: The death of the comrades held as prisoners of war in Lurigancho will be avenged. Before hanging up, the telephone caller added that 10 APRA party members will die for every one of our fallen or missing combatants.

The threats alluded to 34 guerrillas imprisoned in the Lurigancho penitentiary, who died last Friday in a blaze which, according to authorities, was caused by the Shining Path people themselves when plans to attack the prison and release some 350 Shining Path people were discovered. Apparently, the escape from the penitentiary was part of a wave of attacks planned by Shining Path guerrillas to mark on 7 October the 57th anniversary of the Peruvian Socialist Party, which later became the Communist Party, which the Shining Path now claims to represent.

Attending a Navy ceremony yesterday, President Garcia called upon the Armed Forces to suport the governmenal actions against violence. But I also call upon you to support the governmental actions to secure justice, said the head of state, whose government program includes a solemn pledge to pacify the country, a pledge that so far has been met with violence on the part of the Shining Path people, with no possibility of a truce to end the bloodshed.

According to several sources, the Shinning Path violence has claimed more than 7,000 victims in 5 years of operations in Andean areas in Peru. In recent months, urban guerrilla activities have also significantly increased, the sources stated.

While the President was making his speech, a presumed Shining Path guerrilla, dressed in a military uniform, was killed while he was trying to enter an Air Force base in the city of Talara, some 1,500 km north of Lima. Concerning this action, military authorities have reported that the intentions of the unidentified individual, approximately 23 years old, were quite obvious because he had a drawing of the facilities of the strategic base and dynamite sticks in a backpack.

Garcia, last night left the presidential palace for the Casa del Pueblo, the APRA headquarters, to mourn the people killed. He said the Peruvian transformation can and must occur without resorting to violence.

The APRA Party, whose main leaders have condemned Shining Path's dirty war in statements to the press, issued a communique asking members to stay calm in the face of any provocative action by enemies of the people seeking to destabilize the democratic government.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ MEETS GARCIA, ATTACKS IMF

PY111302 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] President Alan Garcia this afternoon held a work meeting with Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez. On leaving the Government Palace, Ramirez made the following remarks on the U.S. position at the Seoul conference:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] How do you view the U.S. position proposing an increase of funds to underdeveloped countries under the current international economic order?

[Ramirez] Well, I think Mr Baker's remarks in Seoul represent a real aggression toward the prospects of independence that poor and underdeveloped countries want to have regarding the international financial system. This $5 billion charity that is proposed for poor countries does not represent anything for Latin America, because the foreign debt amounts to $350 billion. It is just a drop in the bucket. This proposal is even more abusive because the proposed amount will be distributed with discrimination: that is, with this $5 billion the United States intends to punish the bad and reward the good, according to its moral standards. In addition to being an affront, this proposal seems unreal and will not work.

[Second reporter] What kind of answer have you received from the Peruvian President?

[Ramirez] The Peruvian president has given interesting answers, especially regarding peace in Central America. The Peruvian president feels that there must be a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict. We are in complete agreement with Peru, because Nicaragua also seeks a peaceful negotiated solution and does not want any military confrontation. We believe that Peru's presence in the Contadora support group is important because of the prestige that the country and government have. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES SEOUL IMF TALKS

PY111750 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Peruvian Economy and Prime Minsiter Luis Alva Castro today proposed to the IMF and World Bank an immediate change in the world economic system. This Peruvian proposal has had the effect of a bomb launched against these two world monetary organizations, and has broken a 40-year tradition.

Speaking to the IMF and World Bank governors conference in Seoul, the Peruvian minister stated that Peru's demands cannot be called arrogant because they represent the feelings of a people who have been greatly afflicted by the world crisis.

Alva Castro stated that in Seoul he is seeking to proclaim to the world that Peru's Government wants to help build a new international economic order, and that Peru demands an end to the time when a single country imposes reestablishment of the economic balance on the rest of the world.

He also reiterated Peru's decision to pay only 10 percent of its export earnings and to not sacrifice the needs of a country that struggles for its survival.

We have an interview directly from Seoul with Luis Alva Castro:

[Begin relay] [Alva Castro] I have come to ratify once again what Peruvian President Alan Garcia stated at the UN General Assembly. I have said that the IMF cannot rule my country's destiny. I said that the IMF has not fulfilled the role entrusted to it. Regarding the foreign debt issue, I said that we are going to deal directly with our creditors without IMF involvement. That is we are going to take our destiny into our own hands. regardless of how tough, difficult, and dramatic it may be. We are going to show our creditors that we do not accept conditions mortgaging our economic sovereignty, the imposition of political conditions, or the signing of letters of intent because these instruments are detrimental to our people, as the president has stated.

[Unidentified reporter] D. Alva Castro, in Seoul U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker has reportedly proposed a sustained growth program to remove the burden from the countries heavily in arrears. This program includes $20 billion in new credits from private banks for the next 3 years, and a 50-percent increase in world bank loans during the same period. It has also been reported that Baker reportedly stated, without mentioning Peru, that countries trying to go it alone will not have access to these loans. Baker has reportedly added that these countries are doomed to failure. Do you see this as a clear reference to Peru?

[Alva Castro] Well, it has been interpreted in this manner by all representatives and delegate participants of this conference. However, I want to add that Mr Baker referred to the fact that this cooperation will only benefit those countries having their own coherent programs. We have already stated in this conference that Peru has implemented a medium-term emergency economic program, and that it naturally seeks to overcome the structural problems our country has been facing. None can deny that this is a program with essential objectives. We have also said that for this effort to yield its first fruits it must have the decisive support of the world community, and should not be hastily and mistakenly termed, as Mr Baker has done, as a vain isolated effort. I am sure that our effort is coherent and is in keeping with our situation. This program also calls for our own efforts, and with the support of all Peruvians we are going to continue its implementation because it is the real path that will lead us to changes through which we will have the absolute freedom to take our destiny into our own hands.

[Reporter] What was the scope of the meeting you held with the IMF representative Mr Eduardo Wiesener?

[Alva Castro] Actually, I held a meeting with the IMF staff, and I told them that we do not accept any IMF involvement in the foreign debt problem; that we have decided to deal directly with our creditors, and this is what we have been doing so far. While in New York, accompanying the president, I had opportunties to meet with the steering committee. We explained our points of view to private banks. We decided to tell them the truth about the Peru we have inherited, how we are facing the current economic situation, and how we intend to save the country with the solidarity of all Peruvians.

Here in Seoul I had a new opportunity to meet with members of the steering committee, who gave their points of view regarding the bankers position, and we also had the opportunity to express our viewpoints. I am certain that with the dialogue I have mentioned, we are not going to lose ground. We are going to continue talking and exchanging ideas about the foreign debt issue. We are going to reiterate our stance, and I am certain that all Peruvians will understand that our position is truly a nationalist, democratic, and popular position, and that it has the support not only of those who elect us in the latest elections, but of all Peruvians. [end relay]

CUBA CASTIGATED FOR ATTACKING GARCIA DEBT STANCE

PY112258 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 Sep 85 p 18

[Editorial: "Red Cuba Insults Peru"]

[Text] With a virulence peculiar to those who know their arguments are weak, the Cuban foreign minister has indulged in insulting our country and our head of state at the UN General Assembly. The simple act of boldly and vigorously raising at the UN General Assembly an alternative contrary to the Cuban alternative concerning the regional foreign debt has prompted an irate reaction on the part of the Caribbean dictator and his servants.

The desperation of the Cuban henchman has reached unusual levels. To state that the proposals made by President Garcia Perez are the same "rotten" arguments raised by Washington and, what is worse, to hint at an intentional Peruvian collusion with the great northern power is evidence of complete submission to the Soviet position on this issue, repeatedly stated in Moscow's PRAVDA, and repeated in unison by all the communist parties and their allies in the Western Hemishphere.

The Cuban Foreign Minister has called the Peruvian decision to pay only the equivalent of 10 percent of its exports to its international creditors a "tithe." Nevertheless, what moral authority does Cuba have to raise such criticism when all the Cuban economy is mortgaged to the communist bloc, and when for almost 30 years Cuba has done nothing but punctually and scrupulously pay an ominous colonial tribute not only with foreign currencies but also with political proselytism, exported subversion, official and unofficial propaganda, and even the very blood of the Cubans who have died in Angola, Nicaragua, Grenada, wherever the USSR arm has been lifted to extend or strengthen its empire?

The Cuban Foreign Minister has stated that Peru's position is obsolete and wavering. Communism, history's greatest anachronism, is obsolete. And a wavering country is not the one that confronts the superpowers when its national interests are at stake, but the one that yields to the temptation of bipolarity, scandalously siding with one of the blocs -- the most abominable one -- as Cuba has done with the Soviet bloc.

Therefore, the Cuban offenses do not affect Peru or the Peruvian president. These offenses, as vigorously stated by Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, are merely evidence of the overwhelming defeat in the international arena of Fidel Castro's thesis on the Latin American foreign debt.

EMBASSY GUARD SHOOTS 2 CHILEAN OFFICIALS

Chilean Official Dies

PA142229 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 2205 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpt] In spite of the refusal of the wife of the Chilean ambassador to Panama to answer questions, we have learned here from an official source at the Paitilla Medical Center that the Chilean Embassy officials who were shot today are Raymundo Barros and Miguel Gonzalez. Raymundo Barros has unfortunately died from a bullet wound, while Miguel Gonzalez -- the other official of the Chilean Embassy in Panama -- is struggling for his life in the intensive care unit at the Paitilla Medical Center.

We repeat, Barros is dead from the bullet wound inflicted by a sergeant of the Defense Forces of Panama, Demetrio Rios, who in turn shot himself in the temple. Rios is also in critical condition.

Foreign Ministry Comments

PY150127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Panama, 15 Oct (AFP) -- The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has lamented the incident which took place at the local Chilean Embassy when a sergeant of the National Defense Forces killed the second secretary of this diplomatic mission, seriously wounded another official, and finally killed himself.

In connection with the incident, the Foreign Ministry stated that Sergeant Demetrio Rios suffered a momentary breakdown, shot the diplomats, and then committed suicide.

Chilean Embassy official Raymundo Barros Ramirez died immediately while the other diplomat, Miguel Gonzalez, was seriously wounded and had to undergo surgery at a private hospital in Panama City, the Foreign Ministry said.

The Foreign Ministry has ordered a detailed investigation into the incident while Chilean Ambassador, Brigadier General Dante Iturriaga, refused to provide his own version of what had happened.

Chilean Spokesman Comments

PY150231 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Raymundo Barros Ramirez, second secretary of the Chilean Embassy in Panama, was today shot to death at the embassy by a Panamanian guard. Miguel Angel Gonzalez, third secretary of the Chilean Embassy, was also wounded during the incident.

Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes gave details of the incident that occurred this morning at the Chilean Embassy in Panama.

[Begin Valdes recording] According to a preliminary report received from Chilean Ambassador General Dante Iturriaga Marquese, at around noon today a Panamanian guard assigned to the Chilean Embassy unexpectedly fired his service revolver and shot Mr Raymundo Barros Ramirez, second secretary of the embassy, who died instantly. The guard then shot Mr Miguel Angel Gonzalez Morales, third secretary of the embassy, seriously wounding him. The guard later attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the temple and he is now in serious condition.

Since Ambassador Iturriaga took Mr Gonzalez to the hospital, it has not been possible to to obtain further details about the incident. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Del Valle described the incident as regrettable and described the dead and wounded diplomats as fine professionals.

Defense Forces Regret Incident

PA150301 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] This afternoon the Panamanian Foreign Ministry issued a communique explaining the incident that occurred at the Chilean Embassy. The communique also states that the Foreign Ministry had received information to the effect that during the 7 months that Sergeant Rios worked at the Chilean Embassy he showed responsibility and seriousness. The communique adds that the Panamanian authorities have offered all the necessary help to resolve this case, it reiterates the ties of friendship that unite the governments and peoples of Panama and Chile, and the permanent respect for the integrity and mission fulfilled by the diplomatic personnel accredited to our country in accordance with international law. The communique also reiterates the inviolability of the diplomatic headquarters and privilege as rule of conduct and as the expression of its foreign policy.

The Panamanian National Defense Forces also issued a communique this afternoon in which it regrets the incident and states that the authorities are carrying out the investigations into this matter.

DEL VALLE TO 'SUGGEST' ACTION ON SPADAFORA CASE

PA130406 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0325 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Letter from President Eric Arturo Del Valle to Winston Spadafora dated 12 October in Panama City -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Winston: The high-ranking post I occupy today does not inhibit me from expressing to you my deepest feeling of sorrow and most absolute repudiation of the tragic events that have saddened your distinguished family, to which I am united by old ties of friendship inherited from forebears through the years.

Conscious of the vehement desire -- out of a natural instinct which prevails, not only among you, but among our citizenry as a whole -- for truth to stand out and justice to be served in connection with the events in question, within the framework of our constitutional rules and with absolute respect for the independence of the government branches, I have taken the liberty to publicly suggest [sugerir] to the authorities of the Attorney General's Office that they take every additional step they consider admissible and appropriate in the investigation they are conducting in order to totally resolve this case. I most fervently wish that those who are responsible for investigating and trying criminal cases will make their utmost contribution to calming and fulfilling the desire for justice prevailing in Panama's society.

I reiterate to you on behalf of our entire family our most heartfelt condolences and remain, your attentive servant and friend.

[Signed] Eric Arturo Del Valle, President of the Republic

NEWSPAPERS VIEW CHARGES OF U.S. 'SEDITION' PLOT

'U.S. Meddling' Protested

PA110425 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Oct 85 p 6

[By Antonio Graell Flores: "We demand Respect for Our National Sovereignty"]

[Text] The principle of self-determination is enshrined in the UN Charter, as is the principle that bans countries from meddling in the internal affairs of other countries. We bring up these principles because we have noticed a growing meddling by the United States in Panama's internal affairs, in open and barefaced connivance with the most retrogressive elements in our country, such as the small groups that take cover under the parties opposed to the incumbent government. The deliberate U.S. support through Elliot Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and U.S. Ambassador Everett E. Briggs to the local groups that are promoting sedition only harms the United States' image internationally.

In addition, pursuing a mistaken policy on the hemisphere, the United States is using every means to prevent the success of the Contadora Group, which is trying to find a happy and harmonious solution to problems in strife-torn Central America.

It seems that the administrators of U.S. policy on the region have not learned history's recent lessons. In Panama, as in the rest of the Central American isthmus, their mistaken policy will only besmirch their foreign policy even further. It will never be too late for the United States to change course, and the case of Panama is a good opportunity for the leaders of that great nation to analyze how far their mistaken policy can take them. Therefore, this is a healthy but vigorous invitation to the U.S. diplomatic corps to honor the Charter of Rights and Duties of States, which they promoted, and to allow Panamanians to exercise their right to self-determination.

Charges Against U.S. Criticized

PA110421 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Oct 85 p 12 a

[From the "Behind the Scenes" column]

[Text] The CIA Is To Blame

In a desperate turn to the left, the strongmen are now blaming everything on the CIA, the U.S. Embassy, and the Southern Command.

Galvin's Southern Command, with its "audicious joint actions" has suddenly become the aggressor against the "companero Sandinists" and has now become the destabilizer of the democracies of the area and first-class "seditionists." This is the story they told those at Contadora, who they tried to hide on the fantasy island "to keep them away from the Spadafora scandal," newsmen were told by a top government official, who, as should have been expected, asked not to be identified. But even those who like to listen to gossip, even if they do not believe it , broke the quorum and went home when they were asked to give their opinion.

It has been learned that during today's absurd march, they will accuse the gringos at the embassy of trying to overthrow Tony [General Manuel Antonio Noriega] and that they will picket and hold protest demonstrations in front of the embassy to try to stir up a nationalist reaction in order to cover up the assassination of Spadafora.

Columnist Warns of 'Trick'

PA112017 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 OCt 85 p 1

["As of Today" Column]

[Text] Throughout history there have been many cases of governments which, burdened by internal problems, resort to provoking confrontations with their neighbors or other countries in order to stir up nationalist emotions and thus divert attention away from the problems. A recent document on the strategy and political options of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] mentions the tactics we noted. The reaction was not long in coming. The economic and fiscal crisis, the lack of stability, generalized corruption, the burden of the foreign debt, and the lack of prestige abroad and internally, which are confirmed with the beheading of Spadafora and the forced resignation of Barletta, among many other problems have led Panama, through military spokesperson, to hasten a confrontation with the United States. To this end, it has launched the accusation that State Department officials perpetrated a seditious plan to oust the Panamanian Government. It is not up to us to confirm or deny the truth of such charges. This delicate problem must be duly clarified by the parties involved. What we cannot avoid is warning that if this is a provoked confrontation, or a trick to distract the attention of the people from other problems, those who are doing so are risking subjecting the nation to greater evils, because the situation does not allow for those dangerous games. President Del Valle must calmly take over the direction of public issues, both national and international, and prevent demagogic and outrageous individuals who are maneuvering from continuing to lead us into a disastrous situation.

PDC Leader Criticizes Charges

PA130304 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 85 p 12A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] The president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, referring to a report filed by ACAN-EFE stating that officials of the U.S. State Department and local opposition politicians are designing a "seditious scheme" against the nation's stability, said: "We already know who was the source of that dispatch: Intelligence Chief of the Defense Forces Colonel Julio Ow Young."

At an impromptu news conference, PDC president Dr Arias Calderon, said he feels that this maneuver is intended "to cover up the responsibility of the military command in the case of Dr Hugo Spadafora's murder."

Referring to charges from government sectors against members of the PDC, accusing them of "sedition," he noted that this epithet has become pupular because the thesis presented by the Defense Forces concerning the murder and beheading of Dr Hugo Spadafora have been refuted by the Costa Rican judicial organizations and the family of the deceased, leaving them no alternative than "to accuse all those demanding justice and democracy in this country of sedition."

Concerning the charges made by members of the defense Forces against U.S. Embassy officials in Panama, that together with local opposition elements, they are preparing a "seditious" plan to destabilize the country, Dr Arias Calderon asked: "Then why are they not identified and declared persona non grata?"

Asked if the military in Panama is preparing a military coup, he answered: "I believe military coups have taken place over and over again. We have had five presidents in 3 years, and that was not done with a magic wand." He added: "If they no longer stage coups, but instead assume direct control of the government -- more than they have already assumed -- then they will find a nation that rejects them and this will provoke a disaster in the Defense Forces themselves."

Dr Arias Calderon noted that the present situation in Panama "is the most critical one experienced in the past few years." Expanding on this, he explained: "We are no longer in a crisis; we are on the path leading from crisis to disaster, and unless the Defense Forces rectify this, we will end up in disaster."

Dr Arias Calderon said he feels that in order to avoid disaster it is necessary "to return to the path of democratization, accept the investigating committee of the Spadafora case, and make possible the establishment of a truly popular government, and ensure that they -- the Defense Forces -- obey the civilian authority and respect human rights."

Dr. Arias Calderon asserted that the role of the "country's military command -- which is opposed by all sectors who are demanding justice in a case that shows they are responsible -- is to make substantial changes. Evidently, this is hard for them to do, leaving them no other role than to resort to repression."

He added: "The basis for repression is created by shouting sedition." The PDC president said he feels that "this is an effort to set the stage for a more repressive period."

He revealed that there is information that the "Defense Forces would be willing to close down some media," referring to LA PRENSA and several radio programs. He also pointed out: "They are trying to neutralize the opposition leaders, and it has been even implied that the method they would use would be to exile some of us."

COSTA RICA

MONGE LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ISRAEL

PA121617 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] San Jose, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge left this morning for Israel for a 4-day official visit to begin on Sunday, official sources in San Jose have reported. The president, who left aboard a commercial flight at 0805, will make a stopover in Miami before continuing his trip to Tel Aviv. Monge is travelling with Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Education Minister Eugenio Rodriguez, Information Minister Armando Vargas, and a small retinue.

In Israel the president will be received by the principal authorities of the country, including Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the Knesset plenum. The Costa Rican president is scheduled to return from Israel on Friday, when he will make an official 3-day visit to New York and Puerto Rico before returning to San Jose.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SPEAKS TO NATION ON LA UNION ATTACK

PA112314 San Salvador Channel 12 Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Address to nation by President Jose Napoleon Duarte on 10 October; -- recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, good evening. At 0130 on 10 October the installations of the Armed Forces Military Training Center, CEMFA, were attacked by about 300 terrorists, who tried to occupy and destroy it. As a result of the attack, 2 officers and 40 troops were killed and 68 soldiers were wounded. Most of the Armed Forces' casualties resulted from rocket launchers and 90-mm cannon fire that hit young recruits who had recently joined the Armed Forces. Despite the surprise, the Army reacted immediately, counter-attacked the terrorists, and prevented them from destroying the military installations, as they had planned. The rebels suffered a number of casualties, 10 of whom were leaders of the action. As a result of the courageous, timely reaction of the CEMFA security members, the attackers were forced to withdraw without attaining their objective. They left weapons, ammunition, and explosives that our troops found during a search operation after the attack was repelled and neutralized.

As president of the republic and Armed Forces general commander, I acknowledge the defenders' exemplary behavior. They demonstrated the lofty fighting spirit of our soldiers. In addition, I deeply regret that the blood of our young men has again been spilled, and I share their relatives' sorrow and grief. The incidents occurred as I have described them, and, as is my habit and according to my constitutional duty, I have come forward to explain -- with the plain facts -- to the Salvadoran people the meaning of these facts. The facts demonstrate once again the courage of the Salvadoran people and Armed Forces. It has been demonstrated that the government of the republic is willing to defend the Salvadoran people's genuine right to live in peace, democracy, and justice. These facts express the sacrifices that the Salvadoran people are making because of an anti-historical war. This war goes against history because it does not conform to reality and because the people do not support it; they reject it. The people repudiate it because all of us are the victims of an irrational violence that has lost sight of the need to humanize the conflict.

These events again indicate that the groups that have risen in arms do not want peace but want to make war. They say publicly that they want a dialogue for peace, but they carry out deeds against peace every day. Facts speak more loudly than words. Due to their institutionality, the Armed Forces will maintain their stance and will courageously and efficiently oppose all attempts to undermine the Salvadoran people's sovereign will. The Armed Forces are the guarantors of my people; they firmly support actions against the violence unleashed by terrorists. The government and the Armed Forces will always reject all forms of political actions that can only be expressed through terror and death, to gain access to power. I want to tell the Salvadoran people that we will not relinquish our principles. We will continue to struggle tirelessly for the respect owed to man's basic rights.

The people, the Armed Forces, and my government identify themselves with the victims and their relatives, who have been and continue to be unfairly and irrationally attacked in this country. Right now, I myself am one of the victims of this terror and death that weakens our people. I have suffered in my own flesh the meaning of this, and this is why I sympathize with it. I share these feelings with all those who struggle to find ways to attain understanding and national concord. Again and again, I have shown that I am a man of peace. I firmly believe in rational solutions for social and political conflicts. This is why I have proposed a peaceful solution for the Salvadoran situation and the national crisis. This is also why I seek a humane resolution of the kidnapping of my daughter Ines Guadalupe, Ana Cecilia, the mayors, and all those who have been deprived unjustly of their freedom.

I lead the state. I acknowledge and praise the heroic behavior of those who have been killed and kidnapped through this anti-historical stance of the terrorists. I assume the responsibility to advance firmly and unflinchingly in the democratization process, for which I was elected as president by my people. The Salvadoran people, the Armed Forces, and my government -- with determination and courage -- guarantee this process and are cornerstones so that, finally, reason will prevail over force, and peace can prevail over war. Salvadoran people, good night.

FMLN Communique on Casualties

PA120326 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Communique No 3 issued by the FMLN General Command regarding the "Long Live the 5 Years of Patriotic and Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the FMLN" operation; dated 11 October]

[Text] According to the latest reports provided by our forces in the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front concerning the take over of the CEMFA, we state the following:

1. Our forces confirm that they annihilated two persons whose characteristics and gear [equio] indicate they may have been U.S. military advisers or foreign mercenaries. Our fighters recovered the gear of one of these persons, including a 9-mm gun engraved with the seal of the United States and the inscription of the U.S. Army. The gear is special, different from that used by the Salvadoran troops and officers.

2. We have confirmed that 272 casualties were inflicted on the troops, NCO's, and officers of the CEMFA. We repeat, 272 casualties were inflicted, dead and wounded.

3. The number of casualties inflicted among the troops and officers of the barracks at the CEMFA at La Union will surely be far greater than the total we have confirmed, given that the surprise takeover of the installations and annihilating attack provoked veritable chaos and confusion among the enemy ranks.

This led to a disorderly crossfire in which they caused a great number of casualties among themselves. The clearest evidence that the number of casualties is much higher is the hundreds of wounded who fill the wards of the hospitals in La Union, San Miguel, and the Military Hospital in San Salvador. Seeking to reduce the dimensions of this blow, Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce said that the Armed Forces could not hide the casualties. This is false, as the Armed Forces has never publicly admitted the number of casualties sustained by its troops in combat. They are compelled -- but not on all occasions -- to admit the casualties among the officers because the status of their relatives makes it necessary. However, the High Command feels such contempt for the soldiers' families that they never offer an explanation, much less publish anything concerning the fate of their sons. It is fitting to recall the result of the attack on the El Paraiso barracks; to bury the soldiers who died in that clash they used one single headstone and a common grave, without feeling the least concern for the dozens of humble families asking for their sons.

During the battle of El Moscarron in 1982, almost 100 soldiers were buried in Morazan, and the Armed Forces did not admit the real number of casualties on that occasion or offer an explanation to the soldiers' relatives. The same thing has happened with the thousands of soldiers who have been buried in all the war fronts throughout the country. Our forces completely took over eight barracks during the attack on the CEMFA, where between 800 and 1,000 men were sleeping. Two of these barracks were completely destroyed and six were partially damaged. Most of the soldiers, NCO's, and officers sleeping in those barracks were either killed or wounded.

5. [number as heard] Ten valuable fighters died in this operation, fighting like real heroes of our homeland and people. These 10 courageous fighters deserve the recognition of all the fighters, leaders, militants, and commanders of the FMLN, and the recognition of all our people because this great victory has such a strategic value for the revolutionary war and the people's struggle. We will honor their memory for their contribution to the achievement of this victory, always remembering them as the 10 heroes of the 10 October battle.

The victorious "Long Live the 5 Years of Patriotic and Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the FMLN" operation represents a step forward in our people's struggle, because it encourages their morale, determination, and confidence in victory. This operation steps up and advances the development of the FMLN's strategic military plan and consolidates the guidelines for the military activities of the FMLN forces, which operate from the eastern border to the western border of our country.

The FMLN proves to the world its strength and ability with the development of its strategic military plan, and it has defeated the U.S. plans of aggression against our homeland, because it proves that the United States' stepped up intervention, its millions of dollars, and all its military aid have proved useless in stopping the advance of the people's revolutionary war.

Long live the 5 years of patriotic and anti-imperialist struggle of the FMLN!

Revolution or Death! We will win!

[Signed] General Command of the FMLN

El Salvador, 11 October 1985

REY PRENDES SAYS DECISION ON KIDNAPPING UPCOMING

PA112231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2201 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Next week will be decisive for the negotiations being carried out to attain the release of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, it was asserted today by Communications and Culture Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes. The official told the news media that next week the "government will definitely decide what will be done concerning the case, and the kidnappers must do likewise." Thirty-five-year-old Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran was kidnapped along with fellow stdudent 23-year-old Ana Cecilia Villeda on 10 September in this capital.

Rey Prendes asserted that next week the government will talk with various social sectors in the country to discuss its decision, "either negative or positive." The minister said that the negotiations with the kidnappers are currently "as they were last week, when they reached a stalemate, even though there was a new communication with President Duarte yesterday."

He explained that the kidnappers broadcast the same message they had broadcast on previous days, via radio, "but we hope that their proposals will be absolutely clear this weekend." Rey Prendes asserted that the government has been talking about negotiations with the kidnappers, "but nothing has been said about definite decisions, which will not be made until next week."

He also said that since the kidnapping the government has not given up hope of locating on its own Ines Guadalupe Duarte, mother of three children and manager of Radio Cadena Libertad.

Rey Prendes denied any links between the kidnapping of the president's daughter and a guerrilla attack perpetrated yesterday against an Army training center in eastern La Union Department in the sense that the clash could have been "a new measure to exert pressure." Rey Prendes also reported that the Catholic Church has tried to establish on its own contact with the kidnappers since the beginning, both in the country and abroad.

The minister said that the government has carried out thorough investigations concerning several rebels who have been reported missing and whom the kidnappers demand in exchange for Ines Guadalupe Duarte, but "we have no clue." The kidnappers have asked the government to release 34 guerrilla prisoners. On 8 October Duarte told them he was ready to release 22, whose names he provided, in exchange for his daugther, her friend, and the 23 mayors who are in the rebels' hands.

Ines Duarte 'in Good Health'

PA120407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Adolfo Rey Prendes, Communications and Culture minister, said today that next week will be "definitive and crucial" in the case of the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, the daughter of the Salvadoran president. The official acknowledged that for the time being talks between President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the guerrillas are at a standstill; however, he revealed that the rebels will establish a new communications system to reach the president.

Up to this point they have been using a frequency on the 40 meter band. In the opinion of Rey Prendes, the rebels used this system "because they wanted the communication to be heard by the media."

The minister said that although there are reports of threats on the part of the kidnappers, he is convinced they will respect the lives of Ines Guadalupe and her friend, Ana Cecilia Villeda, who were kidnapped 1 month ago. The official spokesman said that the coming weekend will be a waiting period, but did not give any details. The media believe that the rebels must make a decision on government proposals; based on that, the government must also make a "definitive decision" next week. Among other things, the rebels are demanding the release of more than 20 political prisoners. Meanwhile, the government has suggested that 23 mayors in the hands of the guerrillas for several months now be released in addition to Duarte's daughter and her friend.

Rey Prendes said that the "political will" of those up in arms to free the hostages must become evident "as soon as possible." In addition, he reported that it has been confirmed that the voice heard in an 8 October communication on that frequency was indeed that of Ines Guadalupe; this confirms that she is in good health. In that same transmission the rebels suggested that the Duarte regime should first release the 22 prisoners it claims to have before they can determine whether they will negotiate the release of Ines Guadalupe. However, Rey Prendes dismissed that possibility as "absurd."

Finally, regarding an amnesty decree approved by the Legislative Assembly for Costa Rican pilot Julio Romero Talavera, which is one of the conditions demanded by the rebels to release Ines Guadalupe, the minister said the president had already approved it and that it will be published in the official newspaper soon. The decree will be in force 8 days after it is published.

FRG Politician Reportedly Mediation

PA142018 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] German Social Democratic leader Jurgen Wischnewski is in El Salvador to try to negotiate the release of Ines Duarte -- daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte -- with her kidnappers, well informed sources said today. A spokesman for the German Social Democratic Party [SPD] confirmed Wischnewski's presence in El Salvador, although he refused to provide information on the reasons for his trip, which until now had been kept a secret.

It seems Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte personally asked the president of the SPD and Willy Brandt of the Socialist International to intervene, and it was decided that Wischnewski would come to mediate the release of Ines Duarte. In Bonn, political and diplomatic circles commented that Wischnewski has been in Central America for more than week and that he has met with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana and FSLN leaders in Nicaragua. Wischnewski, a Social Democratic expert on Central American issues, returns on Tuesday to the FRG capital, where it is expected he will hold a news conference to explain his lightning trip to El Salvador.

Duarte Sends Children to U.S.

PA150202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0135 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte sent three of his children and three grandchildren to the United States today "because they received terrorist threats in the past few hours" and he would rather prevent a second kidnapping.

President Duarte's children and grandchildren left from Ilopango Military Airport aboard a U.S. Government aircraft this afternoon.

Ines Guadalupe Duarte, 35, was kidnapped by a group of heavily armed men along with her friend Ana Cecilia Villeda on 10 September in the vicinity of the private university in this capital. A second kidnapping, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today, "would provoke an even more regrettable, hard, and difficult situation."

The Salvadoran chief of state indicated that the kidnappers want to pit him against the political and military sectors "to discredit me, but I tell those terrorists that they will not achieve their objectives."

The kidnapping of Ines Guadelupe Duarte "has two dimensions: one human and personal and other political," President Duarte said, adding that the latter is "within the objective of confrontation sought by the kidnappers."

Two sons and four grandchildren of President Napoleon Duarte are still in the country.

FMLN PROVIDES INTERVIEW WITH CHALATENANGO MAYORS

PA112250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1903 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Attention, attention YSKL friends. An FMLN special envoy personally delivered to Radio Cadena YSKL a recording of FMLN interview with some of the mayors they have kidnapped. We were told that this recording should be aired as of Thursday at 1300. Here is the recording.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] This is an interview by Radio Farabundo Marti and Radio Venceremos war correspondents with eight of the mayors captured by the FMLN in Chalatenango Department. In the interviews the mayors make general statements and read a communique to the people.

[Unidentified reporter] This is Radio Venceremos. We have an interview with some of the mayors who are in the hands of the FMLN on this central front. Your names?

[Felipe Lopez] My name is Felipe Lopez, and I am the mayor of San Francisco Morazan.

[Molina] Jose Tobias Molina, mayor of San Rafael.

[Hernan Lopez] Hernan Lopez, mayor of Santa Rita.

[Rodriguez] Fernando Rodriguez, mayor of Dulce Nombre de Maria.

[Pereira] Jose Antonio Pereira, mayor of Comalapa.

[Rivera] Jose [name indistinct] Rivera, mayor of La Laguna.

[Melara] Francisco Melara Valle, acting mayor of Aguas Caliente.

[Leon] Luis Alonso Leon, mayor of San Fernando.

[Reporter] Thank you. According to statements by Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa to local stations you were all captured while attending a meeting north of Dulce Nombre de Maria. We would like to know your views regarding this statement. We would also like you to tell us where you were captured.

[Felipe Lopez] My name is Felipe de Jesus Lopez, [words indistinct] there are witnesses to my capture.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Molina] I was coming from an inspection tour when the boys approched me and asked me to accompany them.

[Reporter] Where were you? At home?

[Molina] Yes, in my home in San Rafael.

[Reporter] Your name?

[Hernan Lopez] Hernan Lopez. I was capured at my home. My neighbors were witness to this.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Rodriguez] I was captured at my office; the employees witnessed this. The other witnesses to my capture were the [words indistinct] and the people in general. The boys approached me and said: You will accompany us. That was all they said.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Pereira] I was captured at my home. I was told to accompany them.

[Rivera] I was captured on the road between [words indistinct] and San Salvador. The car was stopped. I do not know the witnesses to the capture because they were strangers whose car was being used to transport me.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Melara] I was captured at the mayor's office.

[Reporter] Thank you. Any witnesses?

[Melara] The municipal workers.

[Reporter] Thank You.

[Leon] I was captured in the area of [name indistinct]. I was out there looking for some cows.

[Reporters] Thank you. I understand that you are gathered here today at your own request. Why?

[Unidentified speaker] We are separated. I do not know which of the companeros made the initiative to meet. We wanted to meet regarding some news heard over the radio. We asked for a meeting, and a while later we met to draft a communique. The mayor of Santa Rita will read the communique. [Hernan Lopez reads the mayors' "Communique No 2" published in the 7 October Latin American DAILY REPORT, page P4] [end recording]

Rey Prendes Reacts to Communique

PA112251 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Statement by Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] I have just listened to what a group of mayors kidnapped by the FMLN in Chalatenango Department were forced to read on the radio. The mayors are from San Francisco Morazan, San Rafael del Cerrito, Dulce Nombre de Maria, Comalapa, La Laguna, Aguas Calientes, and San Fernando. Through this statement, the FMLN is trying to continue to undermine the party foundations by making these members confront the president, presenting a series of demands.

They said that they have not been tortured, either physically or psychologically. Yet immediately afterwards they said they hope no reprisals will be taken against them when they are released. This means that the FMLN has a method whereby all those kidnapped suffer a constant psychological bombardment aimed at making them feel abandoned and that no one is working for them. The FMLN tries to make them believe that reprisals will be applied against them later. They make use of any method to destroy the kidnapped person's trust and strength. These strategies are used by kidnappers throughout the world to distort the minds of the kidnapped. The FMLN makes them believe that the party has forsaken them and that they will later be sacrificed. We sympathize with the condition of a person who loses his freedom and is captured solely because he represents his community, freely elected by the people. The mayors and the Salvadoran people are fully aware that they are the victims of a kidnapping. They have been deprived of their freedom through no fault of their own. The Christian Democratic Party, and particularly the members of their communities, will welcome them back with love and all due consideration. If they so desire, they can remain in the positions to which the people elected them.

In addition, some attacks have been made against Colonel Ochoa in Chalatenango. The real purpose is not to discredit Ochoa, but to try to use what they say Ochoa has said to frighten those kidnapped, telling them: Look, you are being charged with collaborating with us, so you will suffer for this later. This is not true. All party publications in the newspapers and many people have made statements in their favor at the places where the mayors were abducted and violently taken to the guerrillas' hideouts in the mountains.

I hereby want to note the party's solidarity and the struggle being waged for them to recover their freedom. The fact that they are being held against their will represents a problem. The FMLN's actions are those of a terrorist, actions they themselves have criticized in the past. They have adopted a series of terrorist measures against the civilian population, against defenseless people and those who have never raised a weapon against them. These people have devoted themselves to serving their communities and those who elected them.

The mayors are loved by the people; they are men who have confronted all difficulties and problems in Chalatenango. A similar situation has occurred in other areas of the country where mayors have been kidnapped for no logical reason whatsoever. The FMLN has been interested only in terrorizing people by forcing into the minds of those kidnapped the idea that they have been forsaken and that they will suffer reprisals later. In this way they try to undermine party foundations and confidence. The party unites around its mayors who have been abducted. The party supports the president in these circumstances through which the country is currently passing.

HONDURAS

ARMY REPORTS 3 BORDER CLASHES WITH SANDINISTS

PA120150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2153 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Army reported today that it repelled three attacks by Sandinists People's Army troops against Honduran border posts this week. The clashes occurred Monday, Tuesday, and last night in the border area of San Marcos de Colon, in the southern department of Choluteca, when Sandinist troops attacked Honduran forward military posts.

According to the report from San Marcos de Colon, on Monday afternoon about 70 Sandinists entered Honduran territory through Las Mesas de Cacambuya and opened fire on military posts. In the Monday clash no casualties were inflicted on either of the two sides, despite the fact that automatic rifle fire was exchanged for 35 minutes.

On Tuesday about 100 Sandinists entered Honduran territory through the same place and engaged local soldiers for 1 hour. No casualties were inflicted this time either.

The latest attack was carried out last night at Caguasca by about 500 Sandinists, who fought Honduran troops for 3 hours. According to the official Honduran bulletin, the clash last night did not result in either casualties or damages, but it was reported unofficially that the attackers might have suffered four dead and several wounded.

The Sandinist attacks had been anticipated by the Honduran troops, who initiated an alert on 7 October when the Contadora Group meeting of Central American plenipotentiaries began. When the alert of the Honduran front line troops was announced, it was said that this was because Nicaragua has attacked either Honduras or Costa Rica whenever a Contadora meeting is held.

The Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers met on the island of that name to accelerate the signing of the document for peace and cooperation in Central America.

PAZ BARNICA ON MEETING WITH SHULTZ, CONTADORA

PA121515 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Oct 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa -- Yesterday, after informing the president of the republic on the topics of "interest" that were discussed with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said: "Honduras can reaffirm its determination to sign the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America."

He said that he could label his talk with the president and the Armed Forces chief as "preparatory" for the upcoming National Security Council meeting.

Paz Barnica said that when speaking with U.S. Secretary Shultz and the Salvadoran, Costa Rican, and Guatemalan foreign ministers he stressed Honduras' determination to sign the Contadora Document.

Paz Barnica said that he spoke with Mr Shultz and the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala about the Central American crisis and the Contadora peace efforts "based on a new document that was delivered to us or 12 or 13 September, during the most recent foreign ministers' meeting."

Paz Barnica said that he took advantage of his meeting with Mr Shultz to give him a letter from Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova to President Ronald Reagan. He said that the letter "discusses bilateral negotiations and economic and security cooperation."

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE TERMS BREAK IN ECUADORAN TIES 'REGRETTABLE'

PA120425 Managua Domestic Service in 0410 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry on 11 October; read by Deputy Foreign Minister Leon Talavera -- live]

[Text] Nicaragua considers the decision adopted by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero to break diplomatic relations with the Nicaraguan Government regrettable, hasty, and unjustified. This decision does not respond to the will or interests of the Ecuadoran people, but rather favors the U.S. Government's intentions aimed at foiling the advance of Latin American unity and unleashing a generalized war in Central America. This is also a step that undoubtedly disqualifies Leon Febres Cordero's government from participating in a mediation effort in Central America.

The break in diplomatic relations decided upon by the president of Ecuador in no way undermines the deep ties of fraternity and solidarity that have existed and will continue to exist between the peoples of Nicaragua and Ecuador.

[Signed] Managua, 11 October 1985

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

D'Escoto on Break, Contadora

PA122103 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 12 Oct 85

[News conference by Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman with unidentified journalists; place not given -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [D'Escoto] [Words indistinct] that the United States had been using to achieve what they have called an effective blocking of Contadora. They have explained how some Central American countries, rather governments, have been assigned the task of doing this blocking, this obstructing any possibility for signing a general treaty to secure the peace and security of the Central American states. Now they have also been given the task of trying to [words indistinct], as we say in Nicaragua; that is, introducing changes that would radically change the Contadora proposals to turn them into State Department proposals. Such proposals were to be promoted by State Department spokesmen in the Central American countries who [words indistinct].

Everything indicates that this secret [words indistinct] remains in full effect. We have seen how in the most recent meeting -- a meeting that was part of the first phase of the 45-day meetings of plenipotentiaries -- that was just concluded, the representatives of Honduras and El Salvador were opposed to discussing matters such as the banning of military maneuvers in Central America with extraregional forces. You know that the latest Contadora proposal does not call for an immediate banning, as the proposal of 7 September 1984 did. The current proposal calls for a relocation aimed at an eventual banning, but this has been fought by the representatives of Honduras and El Salvador.

The current Contadora proposal also calls for a normalization, which means that the maneuvers can take place only once a year. It also places limits on the number of military troops that can participate in those maneuvers. Again Honduras and El Salvador stated their opposition to the establishing of such limits. They are also opposed to the immediate implementation of this disposition once the treaty is signed. They insist that this disposition does not go into effect immediately, but 6 months after the treaty goes into effect.

These countries, following the example -- let's say the bad example -- of the United States, are saying that they support the document of objectives with much ado and propaganda, and a lack of seriousness. You have often heard U.S. Government representatives say that they support the document of objectives -- the 21-point document, which was the first agreement reached within the Contadora negotiation process.

Now then, the document of objectives clearly speaks of banning not only the existence and the presence of foreign military bases in any Central American country, but it also speaks of banning any form of foreign military presence. And one of the most important forms which the United States has come up with lately in our area is to hold maneuvers practically without interruption, with the participation of thousands of U.S. soldiers.

Therefore, this last position of the governments that follow instructions from the United States involves not only the rejection of a substantial point of the Contadora proposal, but actually the rejection of an essential aspect of the document of objectives. In other words, the Washington government continues to be bent on blocking the possibility of concluding a regional peace agreement in Central America.

As for Nicaragua's position in this first round of talks, we had announced that we would attend the Contadora [meeting] with a constructive position, and I think that, well, not all of the points have been broached, but we have suggested that improvements be made in the Contadora proposal by including in it the banning of joint maneuvers with extraregional forces and a ban of the holding of military maneuvers by extraregional countries in any Central American territory, because this is not banned.

In other words, the joint maneuvers are banned, but this does not mean that a Central American country will not be able to allow a country from outside the region to come to its territory or to its waters to hold maneuvers. This is a failure, and we have suggested that this must be banned too. We have also suggested that the stationing or passage of troops through the territory of any Central American country be banned [words indistinct].

This is what has been occurring thus far in these talks among the plenipotentiaries, but what is already clear or evident is that the U.S. policy continues to include preventing the signing of a regional agreement and, if necessary, bringing about the collapse of Contadora rather than allowing the signing of an agreement that would guarantee the exercise of the sovereign right to self-determination of the Central American peoples, especially Nicaraguans. What they want is an instrument that can serve as a legal basis to enforce the Monroe Doctrine in the area. That is what they want, and it is clear that in order to achieve their objective they continue to be bent on continuing to utilize the same countries they had already mentioned in the document of the National Security Council as the tools to be used to achieve the imperialist objectives in the Contadora negotiation process. (?Any questions?) I think this [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Yes. The fact is that another problem that has come up in the talks, in the negotiations of the plenipotentiaries, is that El Salvador and Honduras are again demanding that the commitments not enter into effect immediately after the signing of the document -- that is, all of the commitments. I am not referring at this moment to the military maneuvers but to all commitments, which would not enter into effect until the document is ratified by the congresses of the various Central American countries. If you have any questions, I would gladly....

[Moderator] Please state your names and [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] They are centering the problems at this point on the form of military presence represented by the maneuvers. As I say, we cannot set a limit on the number of maneuvers that can be held in 1 year and on the number of foreign military troops that can participate in them, and this is an extremely important type of foreign military presence. What they are demanding is that, in the first place, they not be banned -- that they be allowed. As I said, the current document, or the current proposal, speaks of regulating them for a given period, but with a view toward eventual ban.

Therefore, they are totally rejecting the concept of prohibition. In other words, they addressed the point immediately. They went, as we say, straight to the point to defend one of the issues most important for U.S. imperialism: its right to stay in what it regards as its backyard. They immediately came out to defend the right to the foreign U.S. military presence, rejecting the concept of prohibition and also the proposal on the regulation or rules which Contadora was proposing by trying to increase the number of times or number of maneuvers that could be held in 1 year and the number of troops can participate in them. This is practically an in-depth change that completely alters not only the form, but also the spirit and everything Contadora has meant from the beginning. This is diametrically opposed to a fundamental principle of the document of objectives, which is the banning of any type of foreign meddling or military presence in the area.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Look, what is important here is not so much an analysis of possible differences among certain Central American countries. What is important is to stress that the U.S. policy has not changed. The United States continues to be firmly determined to prevent a political solution for the problems that the United States has created in Central America with its interventionist policy.

Although the problem is called the Central American problem, in reality it is a problem caused by imperialist intervention in Central America, and the United States does not want and continues trying to prevent its solution through an overall treaty.

We must stress that here, not differences among several countries, because we see how at the last minute, for example, Honduras makes a proposal and El Salvador supports it right away. For example a country claims that something cannot be outlawed and another supports that move. Then another country comes along and says that it cannot be limited to only once a year; the possibility to carry out maneuvers must be increased, and this is supported by another country.

This is part of an imperialist plan [paqueton] that is being presented and defended by the defenders of U.S. interventionism in Central America. This is becoming clear in this round, mainly in the cases of El Salvador and Honduras.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Well, regarding that, what we could say is that we have been participating in this negotiation process from the beginning with an open mind [word indistinct] within the Latin American process [words indistinct] and we will continue to maintain this constructive attitude to defend the process and mainly to defend the law as the fundamental means to ensure international peace and security. I do not know what will happen. We will wait and see. I am referring to the possibility that the United States might achieve its objectives to make the Contadora Group fail.

In the meantime, we will continue to defend this important, and I should say strictly Latin American and unprecedented, negotiation process. We believe it is important to defend, maintain, and support it. That is and will continue to be Nicaragua's policy.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Regarding the impact of that, we believe that its main objective is to play the game of U.S. policy. Even if this were not the objective, that is actually what is really being achieved. We think that this is a regrettable decision of a (?person) who has stayed up all night. That is not a common habit these days, but that is actually what the United States wants to see happen in its effort to isolate Nicaragua.

However, I believe that the bonds of solidarity, brotherhood, and friendship that characterize relations between our peoples -- that is the people of Nicaragua and Ecuador -- as in the past, will not be in the least affected by this untimely and totally unjustified decision. On the other hand, I also believe that his action totally disqualifies the Ecuadoran Government in its plans to join the Lima or Contadora support group, because evidently it is a totally partial government which has become the only government in the world that has dared repeat the absurd and ridiculous statements made by President Reagan and the U.S. Government about our electoral process. That process was broadly recognized throughout the entire world as a truly democratic and honest process, with broad and free popular participation. That was the unanimous consensus of all observers who witnessed the electoral process in Nicaragua. Despite this, we all know about the campaign being carried out by the U.S. Government. However, they have never achieved any results. Actually, Mr Reagan only caused surprise among various governments in the world with this defamation campaign.

Now Mr Febres Cordero has done the same; he broke diplomatic relations after making absurd statements. All of this is part of the campaign they are waging to distract public attention at a historical time when the United States has been forced to withdraw its acceptance of the court's consultative jurisdiction. I believe that if some months ago we had asked in a public poll if this were possible, everyone would have said no, because the United States has attached great importance -- in all of its policies of the past 60 years -- to its acceptance of this consultative jurisdiction. However, the U.S. terror is such, its feelings of guilt are so great, and its fear of being condemned at the court so great that it has been forced to carry out this action that is really one of irresponsbility, of [word indistinct], of desperation. This prevents the court from acting and handing down its sentence.

However, to distract the people's attention, they make accusations, such as the unfortunate, interventionistic, and condemnable statements by (?Mr Reagan) yesterday to the effect that they will continue doing everything possible to isolate Nicaragua. These statements have been made ever since Mr Reagan took power, from the first day. What is happening is that if anyone is really isolated, totally discredited, and openly showing its total moral bankruptcy, it is the U.S. Government. The manner in which they are fleeing and hiding from the court (?is a sign) that they are fugitives from justice. This is a great shame for the American people, and we are really sorry about this because we are certain that the Americans do not support these adventurous measures adopted by their government.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] I do not understand the question because I have no knowledge of the existence of the [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] I believe -- in regard to this last point -- that it falls to Contadora and the support group to decide whether it would be advantageous to expand the Contadora Group or the support group. This decision does not fall to us, but I would think it rather stragne for a country to declare itself a member of that group. It is not proper to go to a party without an invitation and say: Here I am. Then tomorrow anyone could say, I am a member of the Contadora Group. This is not the procedure. This method would be quite unusual. What I do believe is important is for all of the Latin American countries to adopt stances that defend the right to self-determination, to condemn intervention in the internal affairs of other states, to condemn intervention in the internal affairs of other states, to always prefer peaceful methods for resolving controversies, problems, or accusations. This is important in the current context; I believe that all the countries should stand by Contadora. The method of support is another thing altogether. What is important is that the support exists, and it is also important that not only the Latin American countries but the countries of the international community, in general, do the same.

What if tomorrow the United States says: I am a member of the support group; or Paraguay. (?We would have to tell everyone) that it no longer exists. Now, regarding the debate, I have no knowledge of there being a great deal of debating over the proposals. They were submitted, and I expect that at the next meeting, within the 45-day period that begins on Wednesday or rather next Thursday, we will make observations regarding the reports (?in Nicaragua). It is logical that if we try to outlaw all foreign military presence we must also outlaw unilateral military maneuvers. It is a solution that, like the general principle, is part of the [word indistinct] document, and it is evident that at one time this was stated at Contadora.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] As I said, I cannot affirm that this Ecuadoran measure was adopted through the advice and guidance of the State Department. I cannot say that. However, I can say that the measure has served U.S. policy, even if unconsciously. Now, if in fact there was a plan and this incident were part of it, the plan is doomed to failure. There has in fact been a plan, a plan that has existed ever since President Reagan took power. He wants to isolate Nicaragua, but as I said, the one who is really isolated, discredited, left out in the cold, and in a state of moral bankruptcy and corruption, is the Reagan Administration. It is really a shame.

Ambassador Reacts to Decision

PA120446 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Interview with Oscar Cortes, Nicaraguan ambassador to Ecuador, by journalist Luis Cabrera; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Cortes] [sentence indistinct]

[Cabrera] Companero Cortes, have the Ecuadoran people reacted to this breaking of relations?

[Cortes] We have received many phone calls. [sentence indistinct]

[Cabrera] We commented a few minutes ago that the stance of the Ecuadoran president regarding Nicaragua's worthy response has been to break relations. Not only that, we are also concerned over the fact that the Nicaraguan Embassy's diplomatic personnel were given 48 hours to leave the country on Friday at 1900. This means they will have to leave Ecuador on Sunday at 1900. What measures will be taken for you to get your tickets and pack up during these coming holidays? What do you think of this?

[Cortes] The situation is very difficult, precisely because of what you mention. Today was a holiday, and tomorrow will be also. Consequently, measures have to be taken to get our tickets, pack up, etc. In addition, we face problems with regard to our bank accounts and the embassy office itself. Banks will be closed tomorrow, Saturday, and Sunday. So this is a very uncomfortable situation. [sentence indistinct]

[Cabrera] Companero, all our people are following the events and identify with you at the embassy. You have also assumed a worthy stance, like the Nicaraguan Government. Has any decision been made regarding the handling of the Nicaraguan affairs in Ecuador? What steps will Nicaraguan residents in Ecuador take? Where will they have to go? Normally in these cases, some embassy takes care of the affairs. Do you have any information on this?

[Cortes] Our Foreign Ministry is making efforts to have friendly embassies handle the Nicaraguan affairs. Latin American countries have identified with Nicaragua. We believe the problem will be solved. Our Foreign Ministry will in time announce which country will handle our affairs. We are sure this will be a friendly country, one that identifies with us.

[Cabrera] What about the attitude of all the members of the Nicaraguan Embassy after learning about the breaking of the relations and the 48-hour deadline to leave the country?

[Cortes] Well, companero, the answer is very simple: Free homeland or death.

Country Wishes 'Prompt Renewal'

PA122032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2012 GMT 12 Oct 85

[By Gerardo Gonzalez Vega]

[Excerpt] Quito, 12 Oct (EFE) -- Nicaragua wishes a prompt renewal of diplomtic relations with Ecuador, but the first step in that direction must be taken by the government headed by Leon Febres Cordero, Nicaraguan ambassador in Ecuador, Oscar Cortes, told EFE.

The ambassador, who will leave the country tomorrow, 13 October, together with the other diplomats and the secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Ecuador, pointed out that this is the first country in the world to break relations with the Managua government. We are always willing to maintain relations with all nations of the world, particularly in Latin America, where we are all children of Bolivar, Marti, and Sandino; but in this case the reestablishment will depend on President Febres Cordero, he said.

Ambassador Cortes expressed regret for having to leave Ecuador, where he has been since 1983, and expressed his gratitude to the Ecuadoran people for the fraternity and solidarity always expressed with Nicaragua. Cortes also declared that the break in relations could be expected because this is a government that has been hostile to Nicaragua since it assumed power on 10 August 1984. This hostility, according to the ambassador, was evidenced through several actions by President Febres Cordero before the Contadora Group, attacking the Nicaraguan Government.

The ambassador also referred to Febres Cordero's letter to the leaders of Nicaragua in September 1984, criticizing the Nicaraguan electoral process.

Cortes Says Treated 'Discourteously'

PA141444 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] [Nicaraguan] Ambassador Oscar Cortes has said: I think the only one harmed is Ecuador because of the great degree of sympathy that Nicaragua has elicited on the continent and in the world. Cortes made this statement upon leaving Ecuador for Panama en route to his country after the administration of President Leon Feores Cordero decided to break relations with Commander Daniel Ortega's regime.

It is very regrettable that a Latin American country should break relations with Nicargaua, Cortes reiterated before boarding an Ecuatoriana de Aviacion plane. As he boarded, the ambassador raised his left hand and made the victory sign. At that moment, those who had gathered at Mariscal Sucre International Airport to see Cortes off shouted "Nicaragua, our friend, Ecuador is with you." In addition, a sign reading "The Ecuadorean people are with Nicaragua" was visible.

Others traveling with the Nicaraguan ambassador were Mercedes Borge, embassy first secretary; Alvaro Arroyo, second secretary, also in charge of consular affairs; and Marina Mateus, who is in charge of embassy administration. The remaining personnel left Ecuador by land through Colombia.

The ambassador charged that the Ecuadoran Government acted discourteously because it informed him of the decision to sever relations with Nicaragua through a typist on Friday night. I was never summoned to the Foreign Ministry to learn about it, he said. I was given 48 hours to leave the country. I could not even purchase crates to pack my belongings and, worse still, I could not make payments or [words indistinct] some bank accounts.

The decision to sever relations was made very rapidly although one could see it was coming. The break in relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua immediately triggered reactions against the measure in the interior of the country and caused surprise at an international level, he said. Because of his decision, Ecuador will not be able to join the Contadora support group. For me, it is a privilege to leave Ecuador this way because we are all familiar with the policy of Febres Cordero's go ernment, the Nicaraguan ambassador said shortly before boarding the plane that took him to his country.

Ambassador Blames Teran for Break

PA142226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2013 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra met with Oscar Cortes, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Ecuador, who returned to the country yesterday after being expelled from Ecuador by Leon Febres Cordero's government, which broke off diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. President Ortega was accompanied by Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera, and Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga. During an interview in which he was asked about the meeting, Companero Cortes said:

[Begin recording] I informed the commander of what happened in Ecuador and the steps taken by President Febres Cordero, and especially those taken by Foreign Minister Teran, to harass our embassy and the Nicaraguan Government. This break in relations are expected. [Words indistinct] Teran and the Foreign Ministry is to seek a break in relations with Nicaragua. In addition to U.S. pressure on the Ecuadoran Government, there is also the ideological and political position of the foreign minister who is an extreme rightist and a fanatic Catholic; he is also a fanatic anticommunist. Therefore, this has been the result of the foreign minister's ideological and political position. [end recording]

ZIMBABWE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA102018 [Editorial report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1618 GMT on 10 October begins live coverage from the Augusto Cesar Sandino international airport of the arrival of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The announcer reports that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, his wife, Rosario Murillo, and members of the FSLN National Directorate, the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, the cabinet, the Sandinist People's Army General Staff, the Interior Ministry Directorate, and the diplomatic corps are waiting to welcome Mugabe.

At 1625 GMT the announcer states that the Cuban de Aviacion airplane bringing the prime minister and his wife from Havana to Managua has landed. Prime Minister Mugabe and his wife leave the plane and are given flowers by children. President Daniel Ortega greets Prime Minister Mugabe with a "cordial embrace." The two leaders then walk to a special podium where they stand while the national anthems of Nicaragua and Zimbabwe are played. Ortega and Mugabe then review the honor guard. Prime Minister Mugabe greets the FSLN National Directorate members and other officials present.

At 1631 GMT Mugabe approaches the journalists to speak to them. He speaks in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish. Mugabe states: [Words indistinct] Nicaragua which is a great friend of Zimbabwe. You will remember that President Ortega visited in 1980 and graced our independence celebrations with his presence. Since that time we have been working together at international forums.

We are both nonaligned countries. Our positions are identical. We are against imperialism. We are very friendly. We are committed to the respect of the sovereignty of states, big or small. We are developing countries with identical objectives. We have both fought a revolution. We have definite goals which are people-oriented. Our struggles have made us [words indistinct]. Those are the circumstances in which I make my visit, and that is the background against which this visit is being made.

At 1633 GMT the announcer says that Mugabe waves to the people at the airport, and then he and President Ortega walk to a waiting automobile.

The live relay ends at 1634 GMT.

Receives Order of Sandino

PA121827 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0120 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Ceremony at the Cesar Augusto Sandino Convention Center in Managua on 11 October to grant the Cesar Augusto Sandino Order to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified announcer] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is now reading a decree by which Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is granted the Cesar Augusto Sandino Order.

[D'Escoto -- in progress] ... of 28 October 1981, instituting the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order. Whereas:

Article 1. The outstanding merits of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who has tirelessly struggled for the liberty and self-determination of the African peoples, and who in his historical antiracist, anti-colonialist, and anti-imperialist path assumed the General Secretariat of the Zimbabwe African National Union and later became the foremost leader of his fatherland's independence;

Article 2. His outstanding merits as statesman guarantee wise, effective leadership of the Nonaligned Movement, following the election of Zimbabwe as the site for the organization's next summit;

Article 3. The solidarity shown by Robert Gabriel Mugabe in the defense of the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination and life, which are fundamental objectives of the Sandinist People's revolution, and considering that his international support and solidarity has been a factor uniting our peoples in their struggle to defend the sacred principles of liberty, independence and sovereignty;

Therefore:

1. Bestows the highest degree of the Cesar Augusto Sandino Order -- the San Jacinto Battle -- to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe.

2. Robert Gabriel Mugabe will be decorated at a public ceremony to be held on 11 October 1985.

This decree will be effective upon its publication in any news media, independently of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Managua, 9 October 1985.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

[Announcer] President Daniel Ortega will now speak.

[Ortega] In April 1980 Zimbabwe became a free country on the African Continent, and became part of the struggle that the African peoples have waged for centuries to achieve self-determination and independence. In July 1979, nine months before the final victory of the people of Zimbabwe, the Nicaraguan people also achieved their definitive independence. Therefore, Nicaraguans were present at the ceremonies commemorating Zimbabwe's independence. Sandino's people were present, ratifying their solidarity with the African peoples, particularly with the people of Zimbabwe because Zimbabwe became independent defending the people's right to self-determination. For that reason, Nicaraguans were present in Zimbabwe. Because Zimbabwe became independent struggling against racism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and all forms of domination, Nicaraguans were present. Because Zimbabwe became independent defending the right of the people of Zimbabwe to choose the type of internal government it considered best, without any kind of foreign intervention, Nicaraguans were present in Zimbabwe. Because Zimbabwe became independent as a [word indistinct] example of the Nonaligned Movement, Nicaraguans were present in Zimbabwe. The people of Zimbabwe were opposing the racist domination, and dealt another blow to colonialism, neocolonialism, and other forms of foreign domination.

The victory of the people of Zimbabwe is a victory for the Nicaraguan people. Zimbabwe has continued to struggle for years to develop its independence. However, things have not been easy in Zimbabwe, because the same enemies of Nicaragua are present in that region trying to [words indistinct]. In the same manner that U.S. imperialism has used puppet governments and leaders in this region as instruments of its interventionist maneuvers against Nicaragua, in Africa it has also used the racist South African regime. Zimbabwe, as member of the Frontline States, is also a victim of attacks by the racist regime. However, Zimbabwe has continued to give its solidarity to the black people struggling for their independence and liberty, and opposes the fascist domination imposed by the Pretoria regime. The Pretoria regime has had and continues to have the unconditional support of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government, which claims to defend human rights, and which claims to be against international terrorism, has openly supported a terrorist and bloody regime in South Africa. In this manner, the Pretoria regime, with the U.S. Government's support, represses, persecutes, and murders the black people who want their freedom.

The South African people have the support of Zimbabwe, of the Frontline States, and also of the Nicaraguan people. Nicaragua stands in firm solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe, with the struggle of the black people in South Africa, and with the Frontline States. This clearly explains why Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has come to visit us.

The Nicaraguan people and Government, the FSLN; the combatants of our Army; the Sandinist militiamen; the Nicaraguan workers, peasants, youths, and women; all Nicaraguans now want to pay homage to the people of Zimbabwe. From this [word indistinct] trench in Latin America in favor of independence, self-determination of peoples, and the Nonaligned Movement, the Nicaraguan fighting people want to pay a just, well-deserved homage to the people of Zimbabwe. And who best could receive that homage on behalf of the people of Zimbabwe than companero Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the indisputable leader of that nation?

Tonight, we want to bestow the Cesar Augusto Sandino Order on Companero Robert Mugabe. This is a decoration that the Nicaraguan people who are struggling for peace give to their brothers who are also struggling for peace.

This decoration further commits our brotherly peoples -- Zimbabweans *and* Nicaraguans -- to our struggles on behalf of our peoples. This is a decoration on behalf of the justice and liberty achieved by Zimbabwe and Nicaragua, and on behalf of the justice, liberty and peace for which we continue to struggle in Zimbabwe and Nicaragua.

Companero Roberto Mugabe, as an expression of our affection, please receive this decoration from the Nicaraguan people.

[Announcer] Daniel Ortega now decorates Mugabe; the two leaders embrace. Mugabe will now speak.

[Mugabe remarks indistinct]

Holds News Conference, Departs

PA131733 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1514 GMT 12 Oct 85

[News conference by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe shortly before his departure from Managua at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International airport; questioners not identified -- live; answers in English with simultaneous Spanish translation; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Mugabe] ...politically, we do not agree with South Africa. We are against apartheid. We are trying to work together to defeat apartheid with the Frontline States and the OAU. Therefore, we are not friends of apartheid, because it seeks to discriminate against us due to our color. Apartheid is also an undemocratic, immoral philosophy. We are very happy because the international community has awakened to the need to pressure South Africa so that the apartheid regime will cease to exist.

[Question] How do you view the Ecuadoran Government's decision to break relations with Nicaragua?

[Mugabe] I have been given brief background on the decision. My own view is that the countries in this region should try to work together and maintain the principle of national sovereignty. Therefore, I think, that in the search for those relations of cooperation they must protect themselves from direct and indirect aggression. I think that the decision is unfortunate. If there are differences between Ecuador and Nicaragua, why can't they sit down and negotiate those differences like brothers and try to reach an agreement? The Ecuadoran Government's break in relations with Nicaragua means breaking ties between the Ecuadoran and Nicaraguan peoples. This will mean that the Ecuadoran people will have nothing to do with the Nicaraguans and that they have no links in common. I think this is very unfortunate, especially now when there are problems of aggression and they must defend themselves against aggression. I hope that the Ecuadoran Government will reconsider its decision and reestablish relations. That is what I hope.

[Question] Did your government sign an agreement with the Nicaraguan Government?

[Mugabe] No, we have not signed any agreements with the government. This might be done in the future. The most important thing was to make this visit with the hope that we can improve our cooperation. We are seeing the various ways in which this cooperation can be carried out. We are sure that it will be formalized some time in the future. However, for the time being we do not have any agreements to sign.

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] The visit has been wonderful. This is my first visit to Nicaragua, and I return to my country with a great impression of the Nicaraguan people. The hospitality that you have given me and my delegation shows a deep love, not only for me but also for the people of Zimbabwe and the entire African continent. I am returning to my country very grateful for everything that has been done for me and much more aware of Nicaragua's problems. I hope that these problems will disappear. This will only occur if the United States adopts a different attitude.

I thank the Nicaraguan people for their hospitality. I am returning a very satisfied man. I will convey to the Zimbabwean people the message that they have true friends here in Nicaragua. Thank you.

RAMIREZ RETURNS FROM PERU, MET WITH GARCIA

PA120205 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Lima -- Nicaraguan Vice President Segio Ramirez returned to his country today following a visit to Peru. He said that he met with Peruvian President Alan Garcia who told him that the Lima Group, in support of the Contadora Group, will continue to watch events closely.

Ramirez praised Peruvian democracy and said that Alan Garcia's proposal to use only 10 percent of exports each year to pay off installments on the country's foreign debt is exemplary but cannot apply to other countries. Ramirez added: Nicaragua cannot pay even that much, because the war it is waging against the counterrevolution is consuming all its resources.

Ramirez said he is hopeful that Contadora Group decisions will lead to peace. He said that talks with the United States in Manzanillo, Mexico, were interrupted by the intransigency of that country. Ramirez also criticized U.S. aid to counterrevolutionaries and that country's unwillingness to carry out a dialogue. However, we will not allow the establishment of a pro-U.S. government in Nicaragua, he added.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL LOANS FROM DENMARK -- The Government of Denmark has granted Nicaragua $9 million in soft loans to finance projects to condition soils for basic grains and to modernize farms. Sources from the directorate of aid to developing countries announced in Copenhagen that the loan agreements were signed several days ago. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 85 PA]

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL111440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet naval detachment composed of four warships from that brother country has just arrived at Havana Port for an official and friendly visit. Rear Admiral Jose Cuza Tellez-Giron, FAR minister and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy welcomed Mikhail (Potimskiy), chief of the Baltic Sea detachment, at the Cuban Revolutionary Navy Headquarters.

Soviet Naval Chief Honored

FL120311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] During an event held at the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government in the City of Havana, Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of that government's organ, bestowed the city's Distinguished Guest medal upon Rear Admiral Mikhail (Potimskiy), chief of the Soviet Naval detachment. The medal was conferred to the distinguished visitor as a symbol of the combative fraternity that exists between the Cuban and Soviet Union Armed Forces and the indestructable friendship ties joining the two countries.

COMMUNICATIONS PACT WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED

FL110215 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] The fourth meeting of the provincial work group for the development of communications between the Republic of Cuba and the Soviet Union ended today with the signing of a protocol which includes the main cooperation areas for 1986-90.

The document was signed by Gennadiy Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of communications, and Manuel Garcia, vice minister for technical development of Cuba's Ministry of Communications. Pedro Guelmes, Central Committee member and communications minister, was present. In the next 5 years, coaxial cable works will be completed, radio centers will be built, the Caribe land station will be modified, the industrial communications enterprise will be extended, through which Cuba will produce postal transportation for the CEMA, and our specialists will continue to be trained.

CUBAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING CLOSES IN HAVANA

FL120221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT Oct 85

[Text] Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, has closed in this capital the first Soviet-Cuban meeting of the Soviet Society for Friendship and the Cuban association. Zoilo Marinello said the meeting was a milestone within the work of both associations because of the depth of the concepts discussed and the meeting's high quality and ample diffusion.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

FL141346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Identical opinions on various international matters and ties between the two countries have been ratified in official talks initiated in Havana between the Zambian and Cuban Delegations headed by Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Fidel Castro.

Fidel expressed to the distinguished guest our people's joy for having him in Cuba. Kuanda thanked him for the signs of affection and warm friendship his delegation received upon their arrival in Havana.

Later, Fidel hosted a reception in honor of the distinguished guest, who is also chairman of Zambia's United National Independence Party.

Castro On Nicaragua, Ecuador

PA150129 Havana International Service in Spanish 0012 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro held a reception honoring Kenneth Kaunda, first leader of Zambia, who is in Cuba on an official and friendly visit. During the reception, held on Sunday, the Cuban president talked briefly with Ecuadoran Ambassador Manuel Araujo Hidalgo, to whom he advocated the reestablishment of relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua.

The Ecuadoran diplomat said he thinks that the differences between the two countries should be solved quickly. The Cuban president said that what had happened could be forgotten and a solution sought to strengthen Latin American unity.

Castro, Kaunda at Isle of Youth

FL141620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] A few moments agao, Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of Zambia's United National Independence Party, accompanied by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro arrived at the Nueva Gerona Airport on the Isle of Youth.

Hundreds of people, gathered at the terrace of the airport terminal, gave a warm welcome to the distinguished guests who will tour the special municipality where over 12,000 African students attend school.

RAMIFICATIONS OF U.S. DECISION ON ICJ VIEWED

FL111850 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1135 GMT 11 Oct 85

[International Commentary by Alvarez Quinones from the "Revista de la Manana" program -- live]

[Text] Today we are going to comment on an event that has received little attention although it is of great importance. This is the decision of the U.S. Government not to recognize the jurisdiction in political matters of the International Court of Justice [ICJ], with headquarters in The Hague, which is the highest court within the United Nations system. Although this has not received much attention in the so-called great Western press, it is really a scandal in international law and reveals a lot of things. THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a commentary it published yesterday -- the only one I have seen on the subject -- says it was a mistake to refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of the ICJ.

This action places the United States outside the law, outside of international law. The ICJ is one of the five fundamental organs of the United Nations, together with the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. That is, it is really a very important organ at the world level that was born with the United Nations. The ICJ was created by the Charter of San Francisco, the Charter of the United Nations. On 24 October it will be 40 years since it was founded.

The ICJ is now made up of 15 international judges: 3 from Africa, 4 from Western Europe, 3 from Asia, 2 from Latin America, 2 from socialist countries, and 1 from the United States. So the United States has a judge on the ICJ. Article 94 of the United Nations Charter says that each member of the United Nations agrees to accept the decision of the ICJ in all matters. The United States, which has a judge on that court, signed this 40 years and has pledged compliance with the ICJ for 40 years.

The United States Government now, in a very serious decision, says that it refuses to accept the jurisdiction of this court. What the United States has really done is to declare itself guilty before international opinion, before world public opinion, guilty because of the great amount of proof that Nicaragua has presented -- more than 1,500 pieces of evidence -- from testimony of former CIA agents -- and proof of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, aggression which has cost Nicaragua more than 10,000 dead, 6,500 wounded or missing in action, and $1.5 billion in losses. The proof has been overwhelming, and the U.S. decision is a political defeat for the United States, which confesses itself guilty before the ICJ. In addition, the United States says it rejects the court's jurisdiction in political matters but will not resign from the court. In practice, the United States places itself above international law, and above the United Nations.

Without a doubt, this decision reveals the isolation of the United States, which is getting greater and greater in political and diplomatic matters within the United Nations, which is the same as saying within the international community. The United Nations has 159 member nations. The United States has already withdrawn from the UNESCO and has threatened to withdraw from GATT, and the FAO. It has threatened to reduce its contribution to the United Nations if the system of voting is not changed. The present system of voting is sovereign and gives each country one vote. The United States wants more votes for the nations that contribute more funds, which is the system used by the IMF, for example. This has been rejected by the secretary general of the General Assembly, a Brazilian. He said this was impossible. He said that if this were done by inhabitants, China and India would have many more votes than the other countries; and other such examples could be found, the secretary general said. The United States with its constant veto in the Security Council and with its sole vote, sometimes in opposition to the entire community -- sometimes the United States votes alone, against 140 or 150 countries -- the isolation of the United States is evident.

This isolation is dangerous, which is what I wanted to comment on. The United States is encouraging the conservative position in the United States. This encourages forces of the new right, it encourages even the fascists, who are tempted to use military force in view of the fact that the international community rejects their positions. This isolation stimulates the most conservative, the most reactionary part of the forces that are now in power in the United States. With this decision, which is a political defeat, Nicaragua obtains a political victory. Nicaragua has shown in The Hague that its proof is irrefutable that the United States is the only aggressor in Central America, and Nicaragua's only aggressor. The verdict -- because The Hague is a political court -- has just been given by the U.S. Government.

The Hague does not even have to give a verdict. The verdict has already been given by the U.S. Government because it has rejected the court out of knowledge that the United States is guilty. In this way, we want to end the commentary by saying that in the coming days Nicaragua may again have recourse to the ICJ but the United States will reject any statement by the ICJ. What is important is the fact that, by declaring itself guilty, the United States has said that the Nicaraguan Government is right.